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Front cover photograph

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited have this year taken on two new factories in Northern Ireland to supplement production at their main plant in Monkstown, near Belfast, which employs 2,100 people. The first factory, on the Jennymount industrial estate in Belfast, will employ 300 people on the manufacture of telephone exchange equipment and at the second, in Enniskillen, production of the new 'warbling' telephone will be concentrated. By next year the company expects to employ over 3,000 in Northern Ireland. The picture shows an engineer in the Monkstown plant testing a group selector rack before delivery to the GPO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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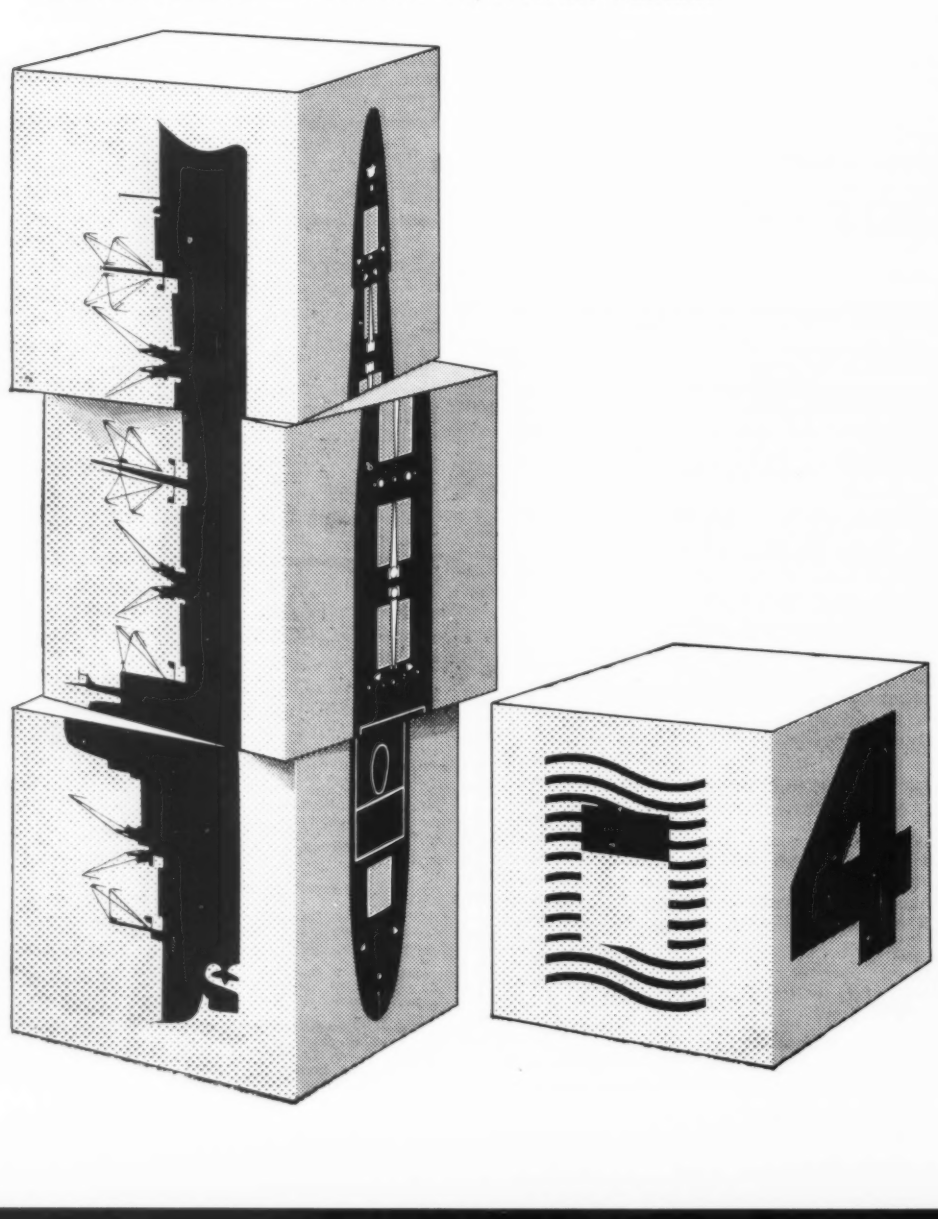


Sarawak—a growing market

By STANLEY CHANDLER, First Secretary (Commercial and Information) at the Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner for Eastern Malaysia, Kuching.

STAMFORD RAFFLES, Agent-General of the Malay States, in the year 1810, received a report that a British ship named 'Commerce' was disabled and adrift off the Borneo coast. The Agent-General immediately sent a request to a friendly Sultan in Borneo Island for information. Some weeks later the Sultan was honoured to inform the Agent-General that the merchantman 'Commerce' had been seized by pirates from Sarawak, a dependency of Borneo proper. His Excellency the Rajah of Sarawak had recovered the ship from the pirates, but had looted the cargo, killed the First Officer and sent the rest of the crew to be sold as slaves in Brunei. However, the Rajah was willing to sell the ship to the friendly Sultan. Thus Sarawak made its first entry into British history.

But this was by no means the first appearance of British merchants in Borneo. As long ago as 1574, their attention had been drawn to the area when Sir Francis Drake sailed through the islands of the East Indies Archipelago on his way round the world, and made a successful deal with the Sultan of Ternate buying from him six tons of cloves. In 1599 a 'Petition of Merchant Adventures' presented to Queen Elizabeth I noted that 'Borneo was a land abounding in great wealth and riches and that neither the Portuguese nor the Spaniards had any castle, fort, bloc house or Commandment there.'

However, over the years, trade with Borneo was sporadical. The natives were sea-faring folk whose main source of revenue was piracy. They also had a predilection for collecting the unwary visitor's head.

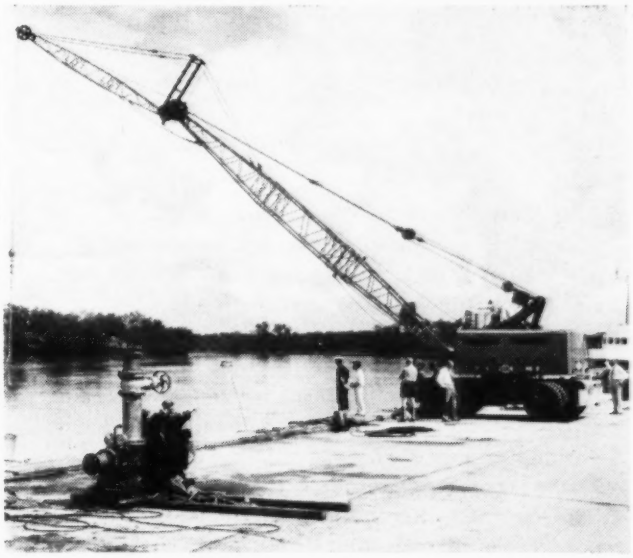
The history of Sarawak as an integral State begins with the landing in 1839 of James Brooke, later to become the first white Rajah. The Brooke dynasty subdued piracy and head-hunting, greatly extended the States boundaries and, at the beginning of the last war, Sarawak was on a sound footing with large financial reserves. Sarawak became a British Colony in 1946. In September 1963 the State became part of the Federation of Malaysia.

Sarawak consists of a coastal strip 450 miles long and varying from 40 to 120 miles wide on the north-west coast of Borneo. It is divided into three main zones; an alluvial and swampy coast plain; an area of rolling country intersected by mountain ranges; and a mountainous region in the interior. Tropical rain forest covers nearly three-quarters of the land area.

The population of Sarawak at the last census in 1960 was 744,529. This is increasing at a rate of about 2½ per cent per year. The main races are Sea Dayaks, Chinese, and Malay.

Economy

Sarawak is essentially an agricultural country, and three exports - timber, rubber, and pepper - constitute the backbone of the economy. Crude oil won in Brunei is piped to Miri for refining and re-export. Crude oil is also produced in Miri, and last year 48,000 long tons were produced valued at $2·2 million. Off-shore prospecting for oil is in progress. There are prospects for coal development at Silantek, which has a potential of over 700,000 tons a year.



This British made 'Neal' mobile crane is doing invaluable work in the task of re-floating the 'Kranji', a cargo ship which capsized and sank while being unloaded at Tanah Puteh docks, Kuching, Sarawak.

Development

The Malaysia Development Plan provides for an expenditure of some $343 million on development in Sarawak for the 5-year period 1964-1968. Projects include the development of a trunk road system connecting the five divisions of the State, new wharf capacity at the ports of Sibu and Kuching, and housing programmes for the major towns.

Business organizations

Import business is largely in the hands of British companies, either independently organized in Eastern Malaysia or working to head offices in Kuala Lumpur or Singapore. One or two Chinese merchants have direct British agencies. There are a growing number of active and vigorous Chinese merchants who act as sub-agents for Singapore firms, but who are anxious to do business on their own account. Their trading connections tend to be with Singapore where many businessmen have strong family ties. However, with the introduction of a limited common market within Malaysia, merchants are turning to manufacturers in Malaya and this trade will develop as protected commodities become more readily available.

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Imports

Sarawak imports most foodstuffs and almost all capital and consumer goods. The main scope for British export development seems to lie in the following directions:

Timber industry. The timber trade is rapidly expanding. Until a year ago logging was mainly confined to the swamp forest where extraction is largely manual. Now inland and hill forests are being opened up. This means changes in logging techniques, and a demand for tractors, logging trucks, winches, and wire rope. Much cutting is still done by hand, but operators are turning to chain saws.

There are over 80 sawmills in Sarawak. At one time these mills used circular saws but, as a result of advice from a resident F.A.O. milling expert, are now turning to bandsaws.

Marine engines. Rivers are still the main means of transport in Sarawak and the outboard motor, once the status symbol of the longhouse, is now a necessity. In 1964 imports totalled 2,481 units valued at $1.7 million; of this 966 were supplied by United States; 629 supplied by Canada; 520 supplied by Belgium and 354 supplied by Britain, mainly smaller units. British products have a good reputation for reliability – an important thing in the jungle areas – but our manufacturers can offer only a limited range.

Marine diesels imported in 1964 totalled 122 units valued at $389,537. Japan supplied 103 units, Britain, a poor second, supplied 15 units. Popular sizes are 10 h.p. for fishing boats, and 45 h.p. and upwards for timber tugs and river passenger/cargo boats.

Vehicles. During 1964 Britain was the largest provider of new passenger cars with 4,641 units vauled at $2.6 million, nearest competitors were Germany with 128 units valued at $631,000 and Japan with 129 units valued at $467,000. Japan is making a bold challenge in this field, and her figures for 1964 show an increase of nearly 100 per cent over her figures for 1963.

In 1964 Britain provided 109 commercial vehicles valued at $1.16 million, Japan who increased her 1963 figure by 50 per cent came next with 82 units valued at $400,000. With the rapid increase in road mileage there is a growing market here which Japan is making strong efforts to capture. There are indications that she is succeeding, particularly with vehicles of under 2 tons.

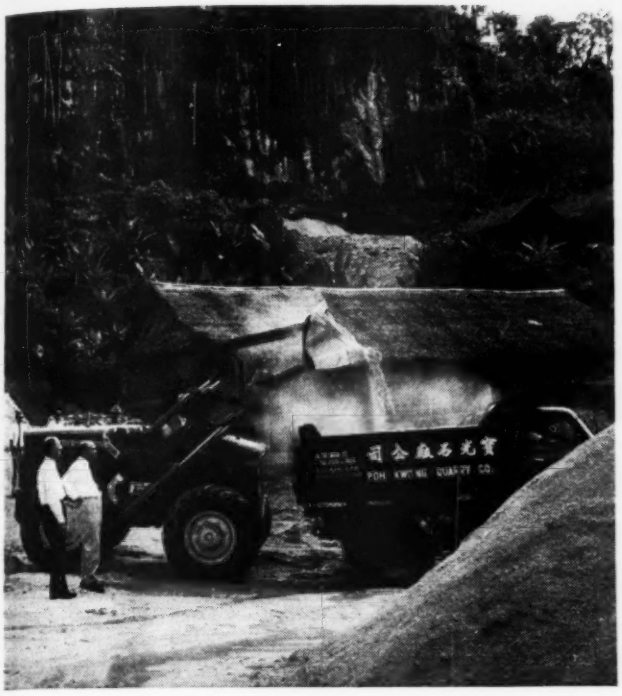
In the motor cycle and scooter market, again Britain is an also ran to Japan and Italy. The main reasons for the popularity of the Japanese motor cycles are extras such as traffic indicators, battery starting and plenty of chrome.

Contractors' plant. Under the development programme, considerable expenditure is taking place on roads, housing and schools. Britain is well represented in the supply of contractors' plant of all types, and this should provide a good base for expansion.

Electrical plant. Power development is also forging ahead, although electricity is limited to diesel generation. In this field Britain has a strong position generally, but can expect competition from Malaysian and Italian manufacturers of electrical cable for which there is a considerable demand.

Consumer goods. The standard of living in Malaya is high by Asian standards. The Malaysian Government is making strong efforts to bring the standard of living in Sarawak and Sabah into line. Evidence that this is having some effect can be seen in the shops which now display refrigerators, washing machines, electrical and gas cookers, ready-made clothes and toys and books. Comparatively few of these commodities were on display as little as two years ago.

This rise in standards is not confined to the towns, it is also



Among the many pieces of heavy equipment made in Britain in use in Sarawak, is the Allis-Chalmers tractor loader, seen here being put through its paces at a stone quarry and crushing plant near Kuching. The author of the article (right) is seen here with Mr. Vic Edge, of South East Asia Tractors Ltd., agents for the Allis-Chalmers range.

taking place in the longhouse. Some longhouses now have a diesel generated electricity supply which means, not only electric light and fans for all, but a refrigerator and electric cooker for the aristocrats. And leading ladies now possess, along with their delightful *kain sunkit*, cotton dresses and fully-wired 'Maidenform' brassieres.

Competition

Sarawak is a growing market which shows considerable promise. In 1964 (excluding oil imported for re-export) Britain supplied 23½ per cent of all imports valued at nearly £7 million. But we face strong competition from Australia, Hong Kong and Japan. There is also the Malaysian Common Market hurdles of tariffs and quotas. Therefore, to increase our exports will demand constant effort, but bright prospects are discernible with the development in the timber industry and the building and road construction programme, and in the increasing demand for consumer goods.

British Travel Board changes

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Sir Leonard Cooke, chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., to become a member of the Board of the British Travel Association.

At its meeting in London on December 16, the BTA Board appointed Mr. S. Plowden Roberts and Mr. Norman Wood to be vice-presidents of the Association. Mr. Plowden Roberts and Mr. Wood were members of the Board of BTA for many years. Mr. Wood was chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee for 15 years and for the past two years was deputy chairman of the association. Mr. Plowden Roberts was chairman of the association's overseas committee before his retirement earlier this year.

The Board also elected Mr. T. Edward Beale, the present chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, to be deputy chairman of the association.

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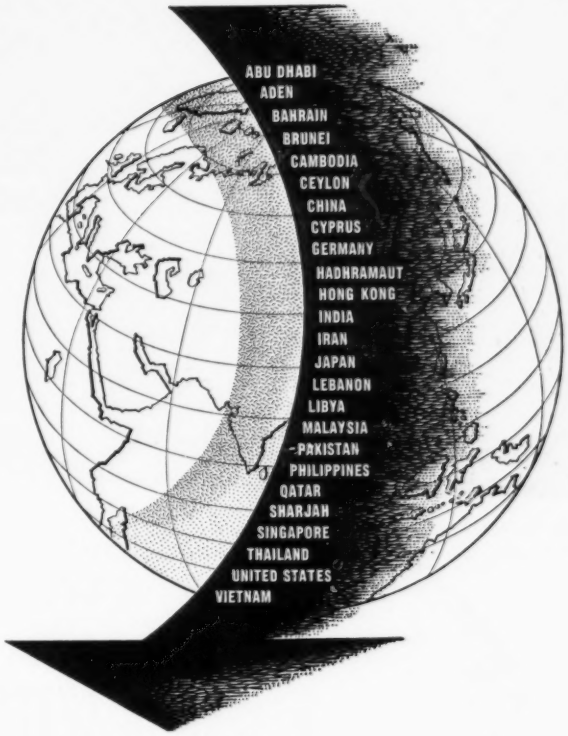

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One stage to go in EFTA tariff reductions

TODAY, A FURTHER 10 per cent cut is to be made in the tariffs on industrial goods traded among the eight EFTA countries. These reductions in the protective tariffs of the Member States on the import of industrial goods produced by their EFTA partners will bring them down to 20 per cent of their 1960 level. It will be the last intermediate tariff reduction; the final 20 per cent will be eliminated by a single cut on December 31, 1966, except that Finland, having become associated with EFTA one year after the Stockholm Convention came into force, will reach zero at the end of 1967 through successive cuts of 10 per cent at the end of 1966 and 1967. The few remaining protective quotas will be removed at the same time as tariffs reach zero.

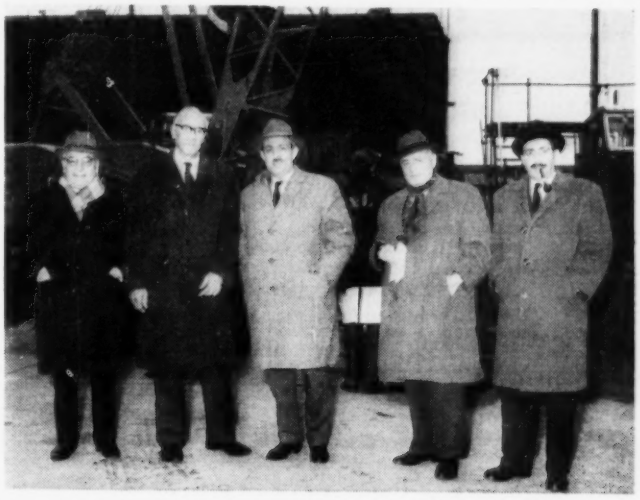
The final tariff reductions will accomplish the establishment of a complete industrial free trade area among the EFTA countries three years earlier than originally contemplated by the signatories of the Stockholm Convention. All industrial goods are covered by the free trade arrangements so long as they satisfy the rules of origin – that is to say so long as they have been manufactured in the EFTA area in accordance with a specified process of production, or 50 per cent of their export value has been produced in the area. All protective duties on these goods are being removed, though duties which are charged solely for the purpose of raising revenue, and which contain no element of protection, are allowed to continue.

Agricultural and fisheries products (which are listed in Annexes D and E of the Stockholm Convention) are not subject to the free trade rules of the Convention. Nevertheless many of these goods do enjoy special tariff concessions which have been negotiated bilaterally with the countries concerned. There are also some agreed exceptions to give temporary and limited protection to certain industries of some Member States which are not yet ready to face unrestricted competition from imports. All of the foregoing exceptions, apart from those for agriculture and fisheries, together amount to only a small fraction of the total trade among the EFTA countries.

Between 1959 and 1964 trade within EFTA increased by more than 75 per cent. In the first six months of this year, trade between EFTA countries was more than 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1964. Not only has EFTA's intra-trade increased rapidly but the United Kingdom's exports to her EFTA partners have also expanded at a great pace. Between 1959 and 1964 United Kingdom exports to EFTA countries increased by 61 per cent. During the first eleven months of this year our exports were nearly 8 per cent more than in the same period of 1964.

By January 1967 when the programme of tariff reduction on industrial goods in EFTA is complete EFTA will then represent a tariff-free market of nearly 100 million people with a very high standard of living.

The first batch of hydraulic loading shovels, part of an order for 34 worth over £100,000 ordered by the Spanish Government, being inspected by Mr. V. J. Garner, sales director of F. E. Weatherill Ltd., of Welwyn Garden City, before leaving for London Docks.



Mr. B. Petrides (left), President of the Port of Salonika, Greece and Mr. J. Papadopoulos, Director of Technical Services of the Port Authority (third from left) have recently completed a 10-day visit inspecting the ports of London and Hull, and visiting a number of British firms making cranes and port-handling equipment. The photograph shows the visitors at the Letchworth Works of K. & L. Steelfounders & Engineers Ltd. where they inspected cranes and ancillary equipment manufactured by the company.

United Kingdom ECSC Council of Association meeting

THE 15TH MEETING of the Council of Association between the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Government of the United Kingdom was held in London on December 17.

Mr. Frederick Lee, Minister of Power, led the United Kingdom delegation and presided at the meeting. The United Kingdom was also represented by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, Lord Robens, chairman of the National Coal Board, and Sir Lincoln Evans, deputy chairman of the Iron and Steel Board. The High Authority delegation was led by M. Albert Coppé, vice-president of the High Authority. The High Authority was also represented by Mm. Pierre-Olivier Lapie and Fritz Hellwig, members of the High Authority, and by M. E. N. van Kleffens, head of the delegation of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community to the government of the United Kingdom. The joint secretaries of the Council were Mr. Norman Statham and M. Charles Reichling.

The Council exchanged views on developments in the coal and steel industries in the United Kingdom and in the Community since its last meeting, and on general aspects of the energy problems of both sides.

This joint examination revealed the existence in these sectors of industry in the United Kingdom and the Community of similar economic and social problems.

In discussing the report of the Trade Relations Committee, the Council exchanged views on the decline in the trade in steel both ways between the Community and the United Kingdom, and agreed to keep the situation under review.

The High Authority took note of the British government's statement that the prolongation for a further year of the legal basis of the import charge did not necessarily mean that the charge would be applied for the whole of the period, and their confirmation that the charge would be removed as soon as the situation allowed.

The Council also considered the present state of the negotiations on iron and steel tariffs in the Kennedy Round and agreed on the importance of being in a position at an early date to make further progress in the negotiations.

Both sides reaffirmed the importance they attached to the continuance of the close contractual links between the United Kingdom and the Community, which they regarded as being of mutual benefit. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council would take place in Luxembourg in the course of the year 1966, at a date to be determined later by mutual agreement through the usual channels.

The above notice is issued on behalf of the U.K./E.C.S.C. Council of Association by the Ministry of Power.

New references to the Monopolies Commission

ANSWERING a Parliamentary question on December 22, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced that he proposed to make two new references to the Monopolies Commission. These will relate to:

(a) the supply of electric lamps;
(b) the supply of infant milk foods.

In the case of (b) the Commission will be asked to investigate the practice of limiting distribution of infant foods to certain classes of retail outlet.

Note: The Monopolies Commission was set up by the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, and was recently strengthened and reorganized under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965.

The Board of Trade are empowered to make references to the Commission in any case where it appears to them that monopoly conditions prevail. The more important examples of monopoly conditions defined in the legislation are:

(i) where at least one-third of all the goods of a particular description which are supplied in the United Kingdom are supplies by, or to, one firm, or two or more firms forming part of a group;
(ii) where several firms, who together supply one-third or more of goods of a particular description, are so conducting their affairs as to restrict competition whether between themselves or others in the supply of the goods in question (provided that this is not merely because of a registrable agreement between them which would bring the matter within the scope of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956).

The Monopolies and Mergers Act permit the Board of Trade to frame a reference so as to require the Monopolies Commission to concentrate their investigation on particular practices or arrangements specified in the reference. It is proposed that the terms of the reference on infant milk foods should be limited in this way.

The supply of electric lamps was the subject of one of the Monopolies Commission's earliest reports (published in 1951). Subsequent developments mean that this is now of merely historical interest. There have been important changes in the structure of the industry since the earlier investigation.

The decision to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not any aspect of the monopoly conditions or practices operates against the public interest. It is for the Monopolies Commission to consider where the public interest lies in the light of a thorough investigation into the facts.

The exact terms of the references are not being made public immediately. They will be published when they are sent to the Monopolies Commission. It is normal practice for firms concerned to have an opportunity to comment before the terms of the reference are settled.

The Monopolies Commission already have the following references before them:

(a) the supply of household detergents;
(b) the supply and processing of colour film;
(c) the supply of cinema films;
(d) the supply of flat glass;
(e) the supply of rayon and other cellulosic fibres;
(f) the supply of aluminium semi-manufactures; and
(g) the supply of electrical wiring harness for motor vehicles

Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission praises embassies' assistance

MEMBERS of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission to the Near East markets have returned to the United Kingdom after spending four weeks visiting the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait and Iraq.

The 15-man mission are well satisfied with the results of their efforts and it is estimated that orders placed were valued at £100,000 with many inquiries for additional business which are now being followed up by individual members. The range of goods covered by the mission extended from capital goods to sophisticated consumer goods.

The visit emphasized beyond doubt that personal contact is all important in negotiating business with these markets, and it is felt that many United Kingdom firms could increase their exports to this area if they would only go out and appraise market conditions and meet potential customers. A comment from one member was that they as a firm had been trading with the Middle East for over 15 years and they had learnt more in the four weeks of the mission than in the whole of their trading experience in this area. There is plenty of goodwill towards the United Kingdom and subject to competing in price, quality and delivery a lot more business could come our way.

The helpful co-operation of Chambers of Commerce in the respective countries played an important part in the success of the mission and last but not least the mission would like to record its deep appreciation and thanks to the British Embassies in the territories concerned from Ambassadorial level to the Commercial Officers who really made excellent arrangements in programming the official engagements and individual appointments which facilitated the necessary contacts for the negotiation of business and appointment of agents.

Japan as a market for developing countries

THE RATE of growth of Japanese imports from the developing countries in the period 1959-1964 was higher than that recorded by any other developed country over the same period, reports the GATT International Trade Centre in an article in the December issue of 'International Trade Forum'. The article, entitled 'Japan – a Market for Developing Countries', is believed by the Trade Centre to be the first occasion on which Japan has laid out its international trade in such detail.

'International Trade Forum' is a quarterly magazine produced primarily to assist the export interests of the developing countries. Copies can be obtained free of charge from the GATT International Trade Centre, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Importance of the EEC Market to UK

THE RESOLUTION of the present Common Market crisis is of crucial importance not only for the Six but also for their trading partners, writes Mr. John Davies, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industries, in the December issue of the 'EFTA Bulletin'. In an article on the importance of the EEC market to the United Kingdom Mr. Davies demonstrates the increasing dependence of British exports on the markets of Western Europe, and refers to the inherent dangers of a continued split in Western Europe between EFTA and the EEC. Other articles in the December issue of the 'EFTA Bulletin' deal with scientific and industrial research in Austria and Norway, and with the position of EFTA countries in international shipping.

Copies of the 'EFTA Bulletin' can be obtained free of charge from the EFTA Information Centre, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

A load of dishwashers for France from the High Wycombe factory of Colston Appliances Limited. Colston say that their French distributors, ORTEX, are so keen to get the dishwashers, they drive over from France in a pantechnicon, take on a load, and return to France – all within the space of two days. Colston have exported a large number of dishwashers to France within the last two years, and now have a steady demand for the product.

Mr. Gunter announces further plans for training in textile industries

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has announced further plans for industrial training in the textile industries. The Minister proposes to bring within scope of a single industrial training board the wool, jute, flax, felt and cordage industries. Mr. Gunter proposes to do this by extending the scope of the first board to be established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964 – the Wool Industry Training Board (Industrial Training (Wool Industry Board) Order SI 1964 No. 907 HM Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 9d.), which now covers the wool, textile and felt industries.

Mr. Gunter has circulated to interested organizations a draft definition outlining the activities he proposes should be covered by the extended Board.

Any organization which considers that it has an interest in this draft definition, and has not yet received a copy, should apply to the Ministry of Labour, T.C.1, 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Observations on the draft should be with the Ministry by January 17, 1966.

Notes: There are ten boards in being for the following industries: wool, engineering, construction, iron and steel, shipbuilding, electricity supply, gas supply, water supply, ceramics, glass and mineral products, and furniture and timber. Draft definitions for the knitting, lace and net industry, the carpet industry and the man-made fibres producing industry have been circulated to interested organizations and it is hoped that Boards for these industries will be set up early next year.

£4 million Kipping loan to India

THE Ministry of Overseas Development announce that an agreement for a Kipping Loan of £4 million to the Government of India from the British Government was signed in New Delhi on December 20 by Shri Krishna Moorthi, Joint Secretary Indian Ministry of Finance and Mr. Eric Midgley, Economic Minister at the British High Commission. The loan comes in the category of 'Kipping aid,' which is used for improving the operating efficiency of metal using industries in India which traditionally look to Britain for their supplies of spares and components. The first loan of this kind was made in 1963 following an appreciation of India's development needs made by Sir Norman Kipping. Signature of the agreement was foreshadowed in announcements on September 23 and October 20, 1965. The loan is free of interest and is for twenty-five years. Repayment will not begin until after the seventh year.

This loan, together with two general purpose loans of £5 million and £10 million each signed previously, brings the total amount Britain has lent to India under this year's pledge to £19 million.

At the Aid-India Consortium in Washington on April 21, 1965, Britain pledged £30 million to be committed in 1965-66 as part of the British contribution towards the foreign exchange costs of India's Third Five-Year Development Plan.

The first £5 million loan in respect of this pledge was signed on June 15, 1965, before the British Government's decision to grant interest-free loans. A £10 million interest-free general purpose loan was next signed on October 20, and on November 18, 1965, Mrs. Barbara Castle, then Minister of Overseas Development, told Parliament that £25 million of the £30 million pledged would be on interest-free terms.

Coloured batch cards give priority for exports

EFFECTIVE PRIORITY for exports on the shop floor is secured in some factories by attaching a distinctive sticker or similar symbol to all work concerned with overseas orders.

As an experiment a United Kingdom firm with a good export record has recently introduced a coloured batch card for all export orders. The orange-coloured card serves as a reminder to everyone involved that special care should be given to the order – especially as regards the key factors of quality and delivery.

In appealing to workers to ensure that particular attention should be given to all batches of work bearing an orange card, the managing director said: 'We are a company for whom good performance in quality and delivery is extremely important if we are to prosper in all the markets we serve. The major areas for expanding our business now lie in the overseas markets. If we wish to attract and keep more of this business, then our ability to deliver the exact quality asked for at the exact time we originally promised it, must be faultless.'

EEA sends mission to Spain

AS PART of their sustained drive to increase exports, the Electronic Engineering Association recently sent a mission to Spain to examine future applications for British aviation electronic equipment and to discuss with the Spanish authorities and industry their requirements for ground and airborne aeronautical equipment.

The mission was led by Mr. P. L. Stride, vice-chairman of the Association's Aviation division, and was supported by H.M. Government through the British Export Council. Mr. J. Coates, of the Interdependence Export and Electronics Industry division of the Ministry of Aviation, accompanied the mission. H.M. Embassy in Madrid was most helpful, and many useful introductions were affected by the Air Attaché, Group Captain R. L. S. Coulson, R.A.F.

The mission visited the principal centres of the aircraft development, manufacture and operation, and included visits to the Ministry of Air, the Directorates of Infrastructure and Communications, the National Institutes of Aeronautical Techniques, Iberia Airline, CASA (Construcciones Aeronauticas) and Marconi Espanola.

The Mission found that there was considerable interest in British electronic equipment, and the EEA is maintaining and developing the useful contacts established by the Mission.

Sir Nigel Poett is new director of BPC

SIR NIGEL POETT became Director of the British Productivity Council on December 17, in succession to Sir Charles Norris who leaves on reaching retirement age. Until his appointment to the BPC, Sir Nigel Poett had been an executive of the Federation of British Industries (now Confederation of British Industry) dealing with export promotion policy, and a director of British Overseas Fairs Ltd.

Two clothing factories to be built in Scotland

JOHN COLLIER, the multiple tailoring organization with headquarters in Leeds, is to build two new factories in Scotland which will eventually employ a total of 2,500 people. This was announced in Glasgow recently by Mr. B. Lyons, managing director of the company, who said the new development was being undertaken to cope with an ever increasing demand for made-to-measure and ready-made clothes for men and women. The new factories are to be built at Denny in Stirlingshire and at Bathgate in West Lothian, and each will have a floor area of 45,000 sq. ft. In order to get the project moving as quickly as possible the company is to move into two smaller temporary factories, both of which will be in production by March 1966, where they will train the workers for the project.

Mr. S. R. Rawson, managing director of the John Collier Manufacturing division, said: 'I would like to say that we are grateful not only for the help we have had from the Board of Trade Office for Scotland, but also for the tremendous enthusiasm they have shown for this project. There were times when we might have been deterred had it not been for that enthusiasm. The company is to spend an initial £$\frac{3}{4}$ million on the project. Within a year there will be a labour force of 600-700 at each plant, and this will grow to 1,200 at each. At each of the sites there is ample room for further expansion.

Imports of apples

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the quota for imports of apples during the period January to June 1966 from non-sterling non-Eastern area sources will be 68,750 tons, the same as that for the corresponding period this year.

Note: Imports are restricted from all sources other than the Sterling area. Applications for import licences are being invited only from previous licence holders.

New Books

Occupation and Pay in Great Britain, 1906-60, by Guy Routh (193 pages. Cambridge University Press, 35s.). Published as No. 24 in the series of National Institute of Economic and Social Research *Economic and Social Studies*, this book contains the results of an investigation undertaken at the NIESR into the changing size of occupational classes and their concomitant pay structure in the years 1906 to 1960. The questions raised by the changes in occupational patterns associated with technical advance and capital accumulation, and changes in pay structure and the reasons for them, are fundamental to an understanding of the society in which we live. To answer them, even tentatively, requires a good deal of knowledge about the changing quantity and price of the occupational units which form the labour market, and the demand – supply relationships with which they are associated. This book provides in considerable detail information of this kind. Occupational class structure, based on the 584 occupations of the population census; occupational pay – with data covering the major groups of employees and some of those in independent practice in the professions, but omitting other self-employed people, proprietors and employers; and the time and circumstances of pay changes in the period 1906 to 1960 are each the subject of chapters. The results of the study emphasize the slow rate of change both in the proportions of various classes of occupations relative to the total occupied population, and in pay differentials between various occupational classes. The final chapter contains an explanatory hypothesis to account for these results, which are at variance with demand and supply theory. There are eight appendices, mainly giving an account of the sources from which the data used in the study have been derived.

Census 1961, England and Wales: Occupation, Industry, Socio-Economic Groups. General Register Office. (Available from HMSO and Government bookshops). The first five in a new series of country reports on the results of the 1961 population census of England and Wales deal with Bedfordshire (32 pages; 4s., by post 4s. 5d.), Essex (68 pages; 7s., by post 7s. 7d.), Kent (50 pages; 5s. 6d., by post 6s.), London (92 pages; 9s., by post 9s. 8d.) and Middlesex (68 pages; 7s., by post 7s. 7d.). One of these reports will be published for each county in England and Wales, and they give the information indicated by the title not only at county level, but also for all county boroughs, other urban authorities with a population of 50,000 and over, conurbations and New Towns. They contain the most recent economic activity statistics to be tabulated at this level of local area. The resident economically active population of the county is classified by occupation in over 200 groups of occupations. These represent the kind of work which an individual performs without regard to the sort of factory or the nature of the business where he is employed. In the industry table, on the other hand, people who were in employment in the county at the time of the census are classified to 152 industrial headings, describing the kind of industrial establishment where a person worked rather than the sort of occupation he followed. Thus the cook in the canteen at a car factory would be counted as a cook in the occupation table, and under motor vehicle manufacturing in the industry table. In the final table in each report the male population is classified into 17 socio-economic groups such as 'professional workers – self-employed', 'junior non-manual workers', or 'skilled manual workers'.

Tariff-Making and Industrial Reconstruction: an account of the work of the Import Duties Advisory Committee 1932-39, (243 pages. 42s., Harrap), is written by Sir Herbert Hutchinson, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Committee. The Import Duties Act, 1932, made a break with a century of traditional free trade in the United Kingdom by imposing duties primarily for revenue purposes on all foreign goods imported, with the exception of foodstuffs and raw materials, and Commonwealth goods. There was provision for a system of protective duties to be superimposed on this basic structure on the recommendation, after investigation, by an Import Duties Advisory Committee; and in the background was the possibility of the use of these duties by the Government for bargaining purposes with other governments. This book describes the actual work of the IDAC, first in constructing the tariff wall and drawing up the free list, and then in its continuing work of amending the tariff in response to representations from industry. The author describes the attempts made to use the bait of increased protective duties to bring about the reconstruction and modernization of UK industry, and quotes in detail the negotiations in respect of the timber industry, the manufacture of surgical instruments, nitrogenous fertilizers, and cotton velveteens. There is a chapter on the part played by the IDAC in reconstructing the iron and steel industry, and a final 10-page 'Retrospect' in which the author attempts, by quoting the writings of different economists, to assess how far the tariff assisted Britain's recovery from the Great Depression. In the last 75 pages of the book are reprinted some of the reports of the IDAC, some significant statistics about UK production and trade during the period, and summaries of the various recommendations relating to additional duties. There is a totally inadequate 2½ page index.

World Banking Survey, 1965 (332 pages; free to subscribers and regular readers of *The Statist*; extra copies 21s. post free from *The Statist*, St. Alphage House, Fore Street, London, E.C.2.).The 55th annual review of international banking published as a supplement to *The Statist* consists mainly of a collection of short articles on recent developments in banking, monetary and economic affairs in individual countries throughout the world. To each of these are appended summary balance sheets for the principal banks in the country concerned, with comparative figures for the previous two or three years. There are also some articles on development banking.

The Inland Revenue, by Sir Alexander Johnston (201 pages. Allen & Unwin, 20s.) is No. 13 in *The New Whitehall Series* which is being prepared under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Administration to provide authoritative descriptions of the present work of the major departments of central government. Sir Alexander, who is the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, starts with a brief history of the development of direct taxation and proceeds to outline the general organization of the department – with the Board and the Secretaries' Office on the one hand responsible for policy and central control, and the Branches carrying out the executive work of assessing and collecting the taxes. Subsequent chapters describe in considerable detail various aspects of the work at headquarters and in the Branches, the largest of which is the Chief Inspector of Taxes' Branch responsible for the assessment of income tax. Other Branches include the Surtax Office, the Estate Duty Offices, and the Accountant and Comptroller General's Branch which is responsible for collecting the taxes assessed by the assessing Branches. The work of a department such as the Inland Revenue is, of course, particularly susceptible to the application of automatic data processing techniques; and the author indicates some of the developments which are taking place in this direction.

Environmental, Quality, Reliability, Approval-Test Facilities in the United Kingdom. Supplement to *Environmental Engineering*, November 1965 (10 pages. Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd., Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16. 10s. 6d.). With the growing complexity of modern components and equipment in the engineering fields and, often these days, of the necessity for this equipment to withstand extreme environments, the technology of simulating such environments has received considerable impetus. Facilities designed to undertake such testing can be expensive, especially for combined environmental testing, and it has become necessary for all but the largest firms to make recourse to facilities that are either co-operatively owned or available on a rental basis. To help the potential user in selecting an available facility suitable for his requirements there has been a long-felt need for a comprehensive directory of testing facilities in this country. This publication lists facilities in only 51 establishments and can only claim to be a starting point for the directory required. The establishments listed comprise some of the research associations, firms and one or two Government establishments. For each establishment, where applicable, technical data are given on facilities under the following headings: vibration, shock and acceleration, altitude and pressure, climatic, mechanical testing, and other facilities, which include tests such as sand and dust testing. No indication is given of the availability for hire or conditions of use of the facilities. Surprising omissions are the facilities of the major research establishments which leads to the conclusion that a systematic approach has not been adopted in the selection of facilities for, and the compilation of, the directory.

A Hundred Years of Road Rollers (75 pages. Oakwood Press, Lingfield, Surrey. 18s.). A feature often recalled in memories of steam-rollers is the gleaming prancing horse and the motto 'Invicta', denoting the builders as Aveling & Porter, of Rochester. Aveling & Porter merged in the 1930's with Barford & Perkins of Peterborough, manufacturers of agricultural equipment and, from 1904, of motor rollers, to form Aveling-Barford Limited, whose headquarters are at Grantham. The Oakwood Press has published for Aveling-Barford Limited this brief history of the company and its predecessors, which is also a pictorial record of their products, from the first Rochester-built roller of 1865 (towed by a conventional traction engine) to the diesel powered Aveling-Barford 'Master Pavior' of 1965.

Other publications

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY AND YEAR BOOK 1966, 98th year. 358 pages. Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd., 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. 20s., by post 22s.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21

Fairfield's shipyard

In reply to a question concerning the future of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Mr. George Brown, First Secretary of State, said: 'Although I am not yet in a position to give the House the details, I am glad to be able to say that arrangements have been made to safeguard the future of Fairfield's shipyard. This will reassure not only the people working in the yard, but also the ship-owners who, from a sense of patriotism and generosity have kept orders with the yard and sub-contractors who have continued to supply equipment to the yard despite the uncertainty which has clouded its future.

'I am glad to say that we now have the foundation for a financial partnership between the Government, private enterprise and the Trade Unions as a result of which this shipyard can continue. The private enterprise partners will consist of Mr. Iain Stewart and his associates; Lord Thomson of Fleet; Sir Isaac Wolfson; and others with whom we are currently discussing the position. In addition two of our major Trade Unions have expressed their intention of participating, and discussions are going on with others.

'The Government will hold half of the equity of the new company Fairfield (Glasgow) Ltd. The other half will be shared between the other partners. This will enable the shipyard to operate as a commercial concern. The shipyard will need in addition to the equity, loan capital and this the Government is prepared to provide on normal terms. These arrangements do not extend to the engineering works Fairfield-Rowan Ltd.

'The Chairman of the new company will be Mr. Iain Stewart, whose wide business interests are already closely associated with the West of Scotland, and Govan in particular.

'In backing this new concept in British business all the partners, the Government, private enterprise and the Trade Unions are relying on the men in the yard to co-operate unreservedly in working the yard as efficiently as possible and in particular in achieving the flexible manning arrangements and interchangeability of workers which are essential. If this co-operation were not forthcoming the whole scheme involving the combined support of Government, the Unions and private enterprise would fall to the ground and the shipyard would have to close.

'I am sure the House will welcome our action as a quite new partnership not only between Government and private enterprise, but now between Government, private enterprise and the Trade Unions. The motive being not merely to save a recently modernized Scottish shipyard from extinction, important as that would be, but, in addition, to provide a proving-ground for new relations in the shipbuilding industry which could change the whole image of our country.'

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22

Monopolies Commission

The President replied to a number of questions concerning the Monopolies Commission on the retail supply of petrol and kindred matters, the service provided under the tied-house principle, in public houses and off-licence premises, and what proposals he had for further investigations by the Commission, which are reported in *Hansard*. A reply to a question concerning two new references relating to the supplies of electric lamps and infant milk foods appears on page 1544 of this issue. Further questioned as to whether he would refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed take-over of the Agip Petroleum Company by Esso Petroleum, which appeared to be in breach of the Monopolies Commission recommendations, the President replied: 'I shall decide whether to refer this merger to the Monopolies Commission in the light of my conclusions on the recommendations in their Report on the Supply of Petrol.'

Development projects outside development districts

The President was asked whether he was aware that at least one company is anxious to expand by acquiring the West Howe factory at present run by Vickers Limited on behalf of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and that the company concerned wished to take on the unit of skilled engineers; and whether he would make a statement about his general policy towards companies manufacturing a product with a strong export potential who wish to expand in areas other than development areas. In reply Mr. George Darling said that industrial projects outside the development districts were examined on their merits, including their export potential and labour requirements, bearing in mind the over-riding need to create more employment in the development districts.

ECGD cover on Saudi Arabia order

Asked what insurance facilities would be provided by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in connection with the order from Saudi Arabia for defence equipment, the President said: 'The Government has decided that cover should be given by the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the National interest under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act. In the ordinary way we do not give information about the underwriting of business on supplier credit by the Department. But this noteworthy export order is abnormal in size and character, and I feel it right that the House should be aware of the use of our powers in this particular case. The Department's cover will apply to the major part of the combined contracts of the United Kingdom firms, and will be limited to a period of five years, from final delivery of the equipment in question.'

International Tin Agreement

In reply to a questioner who asked what was the policy of HM Government towards the Third International Tin Agreement, in view of the recent official announcement by the Prime Minister of Malaysia that the Malaysian Government would not sign the agreement, the President said that he had learned with concern of the recent announcement by the Prime Minister of Malaysia. HM Government had already signed the Third International Tin Agreement which it believed would serve the interests of both producers and consumers of tin.

HOUSE OF LORDS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22

Insurance claims

A questioner asked whether HM Government could give figures for the latest available year, showing (1) the total amount paid in insurance claims arising out of motor vehicle accidents and (2) the total paid in the the same period in insurance claims for losses arising out of theft, breaking and other offences against property. In reply Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said: 'The amounts, paid out by UK insurers in claims during 1963, the latest available year, and set aside for outstanding claims at the end of 1963, including amounts outstanding from earlier years, were as follows:

	£
Motor business	265,532,000
Marine, Aviation and other transit business	75,200,000
Fire business	201,349,000
Other general business ...	151,044,000

These figures relate to world business. Separate figures are not available for claims paid and outstanding for losses in the United Kingdom. It has been estimated that some £110,000,000 a year is paid by United Kingdom insurers in respect of damage claims and some £40,000,000 in respect of personal injury and death claims under United Kingdom motor policies. The figures for theft and offences against property are included above partly under marine, aviation and other transit business (for example, claims in connection with lorries, ships, transit sheds and warehouses), partly under fire business (for example, claims arising under householders' comprehensive policies) and partly under other general business (for example, claims under office and shop premises, burglary policies, all risk policies on valuables and fidelity guarantee policies on employees). A very rough estimate for such insured losses in the United Kingdom is £50,000,000. The amounts paid under insurance policies do not represent the full amount of losses since only the risk of personal injury or death of third parties from motor accident is compulsorily insurable in the United Kingdom.

'Take-overs' by public industries

Asked whether the taking by a public industry of a controlling interest in a private industry was subject to examination under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, and how many such 'take-overs' had occurred since the present Government took office, Lord Rhodes said: 'The answer to the first part of the Question is: Yes, if the value of the assets taken over exceeds £5 million. The Board of Trade also have power to refer a merger to the Monopolies Commission on the ground that it would lead to or strengthen a monopoly, provided that the monopoly conditions are not "expressly authorized by or under any enactment". This proviso might exclude the reference to the Commission of particular acquisitions by nationalized industries. But there are concerns in public ownership which have not been given an express statutory monopoly; and some concerns which have an express statutory monopoly may make acquisitions outside the field of the activity in which they have such a monopoly. I regret that the information for which the noble Lord asks in the second part of his Question is not available; but I am aware of no such mergers since the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 became law.'

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Heywood	Brady & Son (A.F.D.1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel.: Stockport 2252).

The above sale will include:

Radio and Electrical: Cable; relays; electric motors; electric irons; radio equipment; salvage radar equipment; portable compressors; vacuum cleaners; electrically heated food containers; antenna masts; test equipment; radio valves; switches, etc.
Fabrics: Salvage clothing; canvas covers; salvage rubber tyres and tubes; rubber mainplane mats; tarpaulins, etc.
General Stores: Plated tea and coffee pots; aluminium basins; kitchen and other scales; metal racking components, bins and dividers; motorized and other bread slicing machines; steel frying pans; roller conveyors; air servicing, bomb, air cooling and other trolleys; aluminium ashtrays; large wooden crates; aircraft fuel tanks; metal handcarts; steel safes; oil cooking stoves with spares; workshop equipment; large quantity of metal framed stacking chairs; Kee Klamp pallet assemblies; Salter spring balance (cap. 5 tons); insecticide sprayers; hydraulic jacks; metal bedsteads and miscellaneous furniture; motorized roadsweeper; ladders; de-icing fluid; mechanical handlers; Avery weighing machines – aircraft. 10,000 lb.; portable spraying plants and miscellaneous ground equipment of all types.

Jan. 12	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Stafford	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include:

Aero engine and aircraft spares; motor and plant spares (various); caterpillar spares and track links; Coles crane jib; electric motors; generators, air compressor units; refrigerator units; miscellaneous electrical equipment; 4-wheel trolleys; miscellaneous cable; metal containers; wood cases and crates; webbing equipment, etc.

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 20	Webster & Bennett boring and turning machine; K & W vertical cylinder reborer; 22 centre lathes 3½ in. to 13 in.; milling machines; pillar and bench drills; guillotines; bending and rolling machine; shearers; tool and cutter, tool post, flexible shaft, pedestal and DE grinders; valve refacers; cylinder and main bearing reborers; presses; hearths and forges; paint spraying and tyre inflation plants; vehicle washing pumps; generators; heavy duty compressors; machine tool spares; air conditioners and refrigeration units; woodworking machines; pneumatic tools; photographic equipment; electrical and test equipment; sewing machines; trailer vans and trailers; general stores.	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. Melton Mowbray 3081).
Jan. 25	Electrical equipment; camera spares; 100 binoculars 7 x 50; electronic valves; Staffa hand operated crane (2 tons capacity); Booth steam loco crane, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge 5-ton; telephone, wireless and electrical equipment; old tyres; MT spares; miscellaneous saddlery; 16,000 wooden forms; boots; pedal cycle spares; 5 tons curled hair; worsted yarn; old canvas; carpet; leather; rags, rope and cordage; 1,400 hot water bottle covers; various chemical stores; miscellaneous sparking plugs; 1,100 pairs bedroom slippers; furniture and kitchenware; blankets; pillows; mattresses; miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel. Bicester 2073).
Feb. 8	Machine tools, plant and equipment and miscellaneous stores including:	Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Radio spares; four tar and bitumen oil fired heaters (250 gallons capacity); Johnson 22 hp petrol outboard motors; jerrycan filling machines; motor driven portable air conditioners; old tyre covers; GEC electric furnace; Millar concrete mixer; three dolly converters (two-wheeled); furniture; clothing; textiles.

Feb. 15	Vehicles including:	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).

Limousines; saloon cars; estate cars; dual-purpose vehicles; excavators; tractors; trucks; earth mowing equipment; Land Rovers, etc.

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sales. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Open General Licence for antiques

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the issue of a new Open General Licence for Antiques in substitution for the current Open General Licence which was issued on November 10, 1960. The new Licence, which operates from January 6, 1966, will permit the export of any antique (i.e. an article more than 100 years old, including a work of art) *other than* a document, a diamond or article mounted or set with diamonds, if its value does not exceed £1,000.

The value limitation of £1,000 in the earlier licence applied not only to an individual item but also to the total value of the antiques in a consignment which contained antiques. When a consignment of antiques of a total value of more than £1,000 but where no individual item exceeds £1,000 in value is being shipped under the terms of the new Open General Licence, HM Customs and Excise will require a declaration to that effect to be submitted with the shipping entries.

An individual licence will still be required for the export of any antique excluded from the Open General Licence and for any article more than 100 years old and of a value more than £1,000.

Copies of the new Open General Licence may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Inquiries (other than Press inquiries) about the Notice should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

Note:

The control on the export of antiques is intended to provide that no object more than 100 years old and of a value more than £1,000 and which has not been imported within the last 50 years is exported without individual scrutiny on grounds of national importance. The £1,000 value limitation does not apply in the case of manuscripts, documents and archives; these are subject to control whatever their value.

The removal of the consignment provision in the Open General Licence will enable exporters to export without obtaining a separate licence a consignment of low-valued items which individually could have been exported under the terms of the earlier Open General Licence.

The last (and current) Notice to Exporters on the export of works of art and antiques was issued on February 13, 1961. An amendment to cover the new Open General Licence will be issued shortly.

Future of Fairfield's Shipyard

A STATEMENT on the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company was made in Parliament on December 21 by Mr. George Brown, First Secretary of State, who said that arrangements had been made to safeguard the future of Fairfield's shipyard (see page 1547).

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to disseminate information about European Free Trade Association activities and to deal with general inquiries and advise on sources of more detailed information. Inquirers interested in any aspect of EFTA who do not know where to begin seeking information are invited to contact the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Full Sutton, East Riding of Yorkshire, 11 miles York, 2 miles Stamford Bridge, 5 miles Pocklington, R. M. English & Son Ltd., will sell by auction at The Feathers Hotel, Pocklington, on Wednesday January 26, 1966, at 3.00 p.m.: 490·091 acres of excellent Freehold Agricultural Land mostly with Vacant Possession.

Three T.2 Hangars and Buildings and Land, suitable for a variety of Industrial, Distribution or Storage Purposes, and being the major portion of the former: Full Sutton Airfield.

The land is for the main part productive free working arable, excellently drained, and suitable for all Cash, Root and cereal crops.

Vacant possession of all but 24·341 acres on completion.

The buildings include three T.2 Hangars each 240 ft. by 122 ft. and at present let on annual tenancies at a total rent of £4,200 per annum.

The remainder of the buildings together with a site of 17·956 acres include four Romneys, Marston span roofed steel framed shed 76 ft. by 46 ft. and a very considerable number of permanent brick built asbestos roofed buildings, two Nissen buildings, intersected by convenient roads with vacant possession on completion. To be offered in 15 convenient lots.

For Catalogues and permission to view apply to the Auctioneers: R. M. English & Son Ltd., Market Street, Pocklington, Yorks. (Tel. Pocklington 2106 and 3198).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 4	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

BRS rename three London area branches

BRITISH ROAD Services Parcels Ltd. announce that from January 1, 1966, three of the London Area Branches will have new titles. They are:

Old Title	New Title
North West London Branch	Muswell Hill Branch
North East London Branch	Hackney Branch
South London Branch	Bermondsey Branch

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Total assets exceed Rls. 6,197,436,000

BANK BAZARGANI IRAN

Capital Rls. 250,000,000

Head Office: TEHERAN, IRAN.

Conducts all classes of domestic and foreign business. The Foreign Department in Teheran and Representative Offices abroad will welcome enquiries.

Representative Offices: London - 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. Telephone: **Monarch 8425/6. Hamburg - 10 Bleichenbrücke, Hamburg 36.** Telephone: **344626/7.**

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,050	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	140	145	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	145	139	123	106	153	121	164	184	152	+482	+332	+44	+47
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	142	136	123	105	146	116	156	178	143	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	124	128	143	137	122	105	152	121	155	184	155	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	146	140	123	106	155	121	169	187	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	142	125	107	159	128	174	186	156	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	151	146	127	108	158	138	162	189	159	+ 56	+ 49	—11	+11
2nd quarter	126	131	152	145	123	107	159	127	164	182	164	+ 85	+ 83	—15	+ 6
3rd quarter		131				108		130•	153•				+ 71•	+ 9•	+19
1965															
May	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	130	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	131	..	..	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	131	..	..	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	131•	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR				IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices													
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	£ million
1960	120	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	336	212	+55	..	121	112	—273
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	149	136	—412
1965								309•	265	+44	..			
1964														
1st quarter	141	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	386	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 78
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	368	230	+48	+33	148	135	—104
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—127
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 27
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 52
3rd quarter	164•	117•	132·6	+4·8	110·5•	129·9•	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	
4th quarter								305•	255	—29	—34			
1965														
May	165	123	132·1	+5·1	111·3	129·2	156·0	305	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June	166	127	132·4	+4·9	110 7	129·3	157·2	309	302	+15	+13	148	139	..
July	166•	126•	132·4	+4·9	110·5	129·6	159·5	318	296	— 6	+ 3	152	154	..
August	167•	122•	132·7	+4·7	110·2	130·0	159·9	324	282	—14	— 9	157	144	..
September	164•	117•	132·8	+4·8	110·6•	130·1•	160·2	321	275	— 7	— 7	149	143	..
October	166•	121•	132·9	+4·8	111·1•	130·1•	161·0	309	265	—10	—12	151	146	..
November			133·5	+4·5	111·2•	130·2•	162·0	301	253	—12	—16	155•	152•	..
December								304•	246	— 7	—11			

† Not seasonally adjusted. • Provisional.

Commonwealth Preference: United Kingdom Customs Duties and Tariff Preferences on imports from the Preference Area

By R. W. Green, Statistics Division, Board of Trade

This article provides a statistical analysis of the magnitude and pattern of United Kingdom customs duties and tariff preferences on imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area in 1962. An article examining duties and preferences on United Kingdom exports to the Preference Area was published in this Journal on June 11, 1965.

In 1962 about three-fifths of the United Kingdom's imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area enjoyed tariff preference; the average margin on all imports was some 7 per cent. The proportion of imports enjoying preference, and the average margin, have increased substantially since 1957. This reversal of a previous trend of declining preferences has been associated with the growth in recent years in the relative importance of imports of manufactured goods which enjoy relatively high margins.

The United Kingdom Tariff

The present United Kingdom Tariff with its system of preferential duties for imports from Commonwealth countries derives largely from tariff legislation enacted in 1932. The Import Duties Act, 1932, introduced our first general protective tariff and provided that no duties should be imposed under it on imports from British dependencies. The Ottawa Agreements Act of the same year gave effect to certain of the commitments entered into in agreements made at the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa in 1932, the most important of which were to admit goods from independent Commonwealth countries free of duties imposed under the Import Duties Act and to impose duties on imports from foreign countries of certain goods which were of special interest to the Commonwealth so as to increase the preference enjoyed by Commonwealth producers. Although the structure of our protective duties is basically the same as it was in the 1930s, there have been numerous changes in duty rates, notably reductions negotiated under the GATT and, following the signature of the EFTA Convention in 1960, the progressive reduction of protective duties on imports of industrial products from EFTA countries.

The tariff is thus a three-tier tariff with duty rates for imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area, from EFTA countries and from all other sources; the last rate is called the full (or mfn) rate. The margin of Commonwealth preference on an imported commodity is the difference between the full and the Commonwealth preferential rates and, for the purpose of this study, the EFTA rate has been ignored. Many rates of duty are in *ad valorem* terms, but some rates are of a specific nature, i.e. levied on the quantity of the goods imported.

Some foodstuffs and basic materials enter the United Kingdom free of duty from all sources – mutton and lamb, wheat, metallic ores, natural rubber, wool and cotton are important examples. Of the remaining foodstuffs and materials, almost all enter free of duty if imported from the Commonwealth Preference Area, but imports from other sources are subject to protective duties at rates often of 10 per cent or less. On manufactured goods the full duties range from around 10 per cent up to 33⅓ per cent or more; most of these goods enter free of duty from the Commonwealth Preference Area. Some goods are subject to revenue duties imposed under Finance Acts – alcoholic beverages, tobacco and fuels are the main examples – and these duties, which are of a specific nature, are often at a much higher level than the protective duties. The Commonwealth preferential rate on most imports subject to revenue duties is usually less than the full rate.

Sources and methods

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate in quantitative terms the incidence of United Kingdom duties and preferences on imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area, though as only a limited range of commodities are in fact dutiable, the main interest of the study relates to the extent and incidence of preference. This work is a sequel to the evaluation of duties and preferences on United Kingdom exports to the Preference Area published earlier this year and the methods adopted in the two studies are identical. These methods were described in the earlier article and the following discussion of the present analysis concentrates on the features which differ from those of the earlier study.

The analysis covers United Kingdom imports from all the more important trading nations in the Commonwealth Preference Area, as it was in 1962, which are granted preferential tariff treatment. This Area consisted of all the then Commonwealth countries plus the Irish Republic, the Republic of South Africa and Burma.

Unlike the earlier study of United Kingdom exports, which related to the tariff situation at a point in time – year-end 1961 – the present study deals with the United Kingdom tariff throughout 1962, including tariff changes made during that year. (1962 was the latest year for which statistics were available at the time of commencement of the analysis.) This point has some significance in that in October 1962 the full rate of duty on a considerable range of manufactured goods was reduced following negotiations conducted under the GATT. These changes effectively reduced the preferential margins on a few commodities imported from the Preference Area. Thus, to a very limited extent, results relating to 1962 as a whole will overstate the current benefits of tariff preference since margins on some commodities for a part of 1962 were higher than present margins. However, in assessing the current position, the pattern of imports is as important as changes in individual tariff rates and the relevance of the results for 1962 to the position today is considered in general terms later in this article.

As with the earlier analysis on exports, ideal source material giving values of trade and amounts of duty paid for each tariff heading for imports from each country was not available, and it was necessary to use the tariff schedule in conjunction with import statistics classified by tariff headings. This approach has some minor shortcomings – to some extent these weaknesses were also present in the analysis on exports. It was necessary to assume that all imports recorded in the statistics as consigned from the Preference Area enjoyed the preferential rate of duty; this is not invariably true since consignment cannot always be equated with origin and does result in some slight overstatement of the proportion of imports enjoying preference. No allowance could readily be made for drawback of duty on re-export of imports nor for duty remissions or temporary duty exemptions, which also causes some marginal overstatement of preferences. Information was available, however, on the values of imports of goods included in the statistics which enter the United Kingdom for process and repair or are returned United Kingdom exports; since these goods – often

manufactures nominally enjoying relatively high preference margins – are not true imports for the purposes of this study, they have been excluded from the calculations.

The margin of preference on each commodity was calculated in the same way as in the earlier study, i.e. as the difference between the full duty rate and the Commonwealth preferential duty rate expressed as a percentage of the import value excluding duty. Specific duties have been converted into *ad valorem* equivalents on the basis of the average value of the imports concerned for the relevant period; some of these duties vary according to the season of the year and this has been allowed for in the calculations. A case could be made for conversion on the basis of the average values of, say, imports from non-Preference Area sources of all imports, but a general examination of these alternatives suggests that the choice of valuation does not significantly affect the main results of the analysis though estimates for a few countries would be more affected. Average margins of preference for countries and for the Preference Area as a whole were obtained by weighting margins on individual commodities by the value of United Kingdom imports of the commodity concerned. The alternative measure of margins expressed as percentages of import values including duty has not been presented as was done in the earlier article since far fewer imports from the Area, than exports to the Area, are subject to duty; however, alternative estimates have been made of the size of margins in those instances where margins are substantially reduced by high revenue duties.

For each country and for the Preference Area as a whole the average margin of preference is the difference between the total duty paid on imports from these countries into the United Kingdom and the total that would have been paid had those same imports been subject to the full rate of duty, expressing this difference as a percentage of the value of the imports, excluding duty. These percentages have been expressed relatively to the value of imports enjoying preference and also to the value of all imports. It must again be stressed that the margin is not the difference between total duty paid on imports from Preference Area sources and from other sources since this difference would also reflect, in addition to the margin of preference, the variation in the commodity composition of imports from the two sources. However, though the concept used can be described simply in arithmetical terms, it is more difficult to ascribe a precise economic meaning to it. It can be defined as giving a broad indication of the price advantage that imports from the Preference Area enjoy over competing imports from other sources. This view is open to the objection that in some instances the Preference Area is the sole, or almost sole, supplier of the commodity enjoying the preferential margin – such instances probably arise more frequently with imports into the United Kingdom than do comparable instances of sole supply of imports into the Preference area from the United Kingdom. However, an absence of competing imports does not indicate conclusively that the preference margin is without value; indeed, the existence of the margin may explain the absence of competition from comparable, or near-comparable, goods from foreign sources in some cases. (Difficulties of interpretation of this nature and the consequential statistical problem of a suitable weighting system help to explain why there is no unique way of calculating average tariff levels and preferential advantages.) Despite these difficulties of interpretation the concept of average margin does give some quantitative indication of the benefits of preference. Further, the existence of earlier studies employing this concept does permit the drawing of broad conclusions about the trends in these benefits, irrespective of the question of precise meaning of the defined concept.

Customs Duties in 1962

Most imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area enter the United Kingdom free of duty. A limited range of commodities are subject to revenue duties; the proportion, by value, subject to protective duties is very small.

In general, goods subject to revenue duties are either ones which the United Kingdom does not produce or, if produced in the United Kingdom, are subject to an excise duty. The duties are of a specific nature and sometimes have a high *ad valorem* incidence. In 1962 the average incidence of duty on the commodities affected ranged from a few per cent on foodstuffs to around 2,500 per cent on spirits. Present duty rates on some of these commodities e.g. spirits and tobacco, are now much higher than they were in 1962.

Table 1 gives, by individual countries, the main commodities and proportions of trade subject to duty in 1962.

United Kingdom customs duties in 1962 on imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area

TABLE 1.

Country of Consignment	Proportion of imports from each country subject to duty (Per cent)	Principal dutiable imports
New Zealand; Ceylon; Federation of Malaya; Pakistan; South-West Africa Territory; Tanganyika; Burma; Sierra Leone Basutoland Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Gambia; Dominica; Granada; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Papua and New Guinea	Negligible	—
Australia	1	Wine; petroleum products; sugar.*
Republic of South Africa	2	Wine; tobacco.
State of Singapore	2	Petroleum and petroleum products.
Canada	4	Tobacco; textiles; clothing.
Republic of Cyprus	4	Wine.
Hong Kong	4	Textiles; clothing.
India	6	Tobacco.
Kenya	6	Coffee.*
North Borneo	11	Tobacco.
British Guiana	14	Rum.
British Honduras	14	Sugar.*
Irish Republic	14	Beer; spirits; chocolate preparations.*
Mauritius	15	Sugar.*
Uganda	16	Coffee.*
Fiji	16	Sugar.*
Ghana	19	Cocoa.*
Malta	20	Textiles; clothing.
Jamaica	21	Sugar;* cigars; rum.
Federation of Nigeria	25	Petroleum; cocoa.*
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	26	Tobacco.
Barbados	31	Sugar.*
Sarawak	42	Petroleum.
Trinidad and Tobago	85	Petroleum and petroleum products; sugar.*
Commonwealth Preference Area	8	

*The duties on imports of coffee, cocoa and sugar from the Preference Area were almost entirely removed in April 1962, and the proportion of imports subject to duty will overstate current proportions, since they include the value of imports of these goods imported before April 1962.

Tariff Preferences in 1962

Table 2 gives details, by individual countries, of proportions of United Kingdom imports from the Preference Area enjoying preferences and the average margins of preference on these imports and on total imports. The table also gives for those countries with significant exports of alcoholic beverages or tobacco or sugar, alternative estimates of average margins on total imports. The alternative estimates incorporate (a) margins on import values of beverages and tobacco inclusive of duty, since the high level of duty substantially reduces the effective margin of preference on these commodities and (b) additionally exclude all imports of sugar which entered under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement – though these imports enjoy preference – on the grounds that the benefits of this Agreement, of a guaranteed price for specific quantities of imports of sugar, are distinct from those of tariff preference. It is not felt necessary to examine here the relative validity of these alternative concepts of margin; the main purpose of this presentation of alternative results is to facilitate comparisons, made subsequently in this article, with an earlier study of Commonwealth preference.

In 1962, 61 per cent of the United Kingdom's imports from the Preference Area enjoyed preferential tariff treatment. As Table 2 shows, a number of countries including many of the smaller countries, enjoy preference on 90 per cent or more of their exports. The preferential proportion in the case of the more developed countries (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa) falls in a middle range of 45 per cent – 70 per cent and for only a few countries is the proportion less than this. The pattern of preference by countries is dictated solely, of course, by the commodity pattern of trade – as mentioned above, mutton and lamb, wheat, metallic ores, natural rubber, wool and cotton are the principal commodities which are free of duty from all sources and these commodities, in the main, are exported by the more developed countries in the Area.

The average margin on imports enjoying preference was 11.8 per cent and since 61 per cent of imports enjoy preference, the average margin was 7.2 per cent on total imports from the Area. If margins are calculated on beverages and tobacco relative to duty-inclusive import values the average margin on total imports falls to 6.2 per cent; and if additionally, sugar purchased under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is excluded the result becomes

United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area in 1962.

Proportions of trade enjoying preference and average margins.

TABLE 2.

Country of Consignment	U.K. Imports	Proportion enjoying Preference	Average margin on import value (exclusive of duty)		Average margin on all imports with Agreement sugar excluded and beverages and tobacco margins on a duty-inclusive basis	
			On imports enjoying Preference	On all imports		
	(£ million c.i.f.)	%	%	%	%	
Canada	342	47	12	6	5	[3]
Australia	183	59	10	6	6	[4]
New Zealand	169	47	9	4 [4]		
India	134	93	11	10	8	[7]
Irish Republic	125	59	13	8	7	[4]
Republic of South Africa	102	69	12	8	7	7 [5]
South West Africa Territory	12	49	11	5		
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	95	43	22	10	3	[2]
Federation of Nigeria	72	61	7	4		
Ghana	21	92	5	5		
Sierra Leone	5	49	10	5		4 [6]
Gambia	1	100	10	10		
Hong Kong	54	97	19	19 [17]		
Ceylon	42	98	4	4 [6]		
Pakistan	29	27	14	4 [3]		
Federation of Malaya	29	22	9	2		
State of Singapore	15	28	7	2		2 [1]
Trinidad and Tobago	31	20	16	3	1	
Jamaica	18	96	17	16	11	
Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia; St. Vincent	9	100	10	10		5 [5]
Barbados	3	99	27	27		
Kenya	14	86	9	7		
Tanganyika	12	95	11	11		8 [4]
Uganda	6	94	7	6		
Mauritius	12	99	24	24	20	[18]
Republic of Cyprus	12	88	13	11	11	[8]
Burma	11	80	10	8 [7]		
Sarawak	7	58	9	5		5 [4]
North Borneo	1	32	11	4	3	
British Guiana	6	96	23	22	6	[5]
Papua and New Guinea	4	100	12	12 [11]		
Fiji	3	100	23	23	15	[12]
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	4	95	13	12		
British Honduras	1	99	15	15	5	[4]
Malta	1	86	12	10		
Commonwealth Preference Area	1,585 (a)	61	11·8	7·2	5·9	[4·5]

(a) Covers 99% of imports from Commonwealth Preference Area.

Figures shown thus [ ] are the results for 1957 from the PEP analysis: the PEP result for the Area as a whole has been adjusted to the 1962 coverage of the Area.

5.9 per cent. The predominance of sugar in their exports accounts for the high margins of preference received by some of the smaller countries shown in Table 2. Aside from these countries, Hong Kong enjoys the highest average margin of all countries in the Area due to her very high proportion of exports of various semi-manufactures and finished manufactures, many of which enjoy relatively high margins.

The results for individual countries are discussed in more detail in the country notes at the end of this article.

Changes in Tariff Preferences

Evaluation of Commonwealth Preference on United Kingdom imports has been the subject of two previous statistical studies. The first by Sir Donald MacDougall and Mrs. Rosemary Hutt, published in the June 1954 issue of the Economic Journal covered the pre-war period and also 1948. A subsequent analysis by Political and Economic Planning (PEP), 'Commonwealth Preference in the United Kingdom', dealt with the position in 1957. The methodology of the present study is very similar to that of these earlier analyses and it is therefore possible to draw some general conclusions about changes in the average level of preferences.

The level of preference was high in the immediate pre-war years and the average margin of preference on all imports in 1937, according to the MacDougall-Hutt study, was 10-12 per cent. By 1948 this margin had fallen to 6-7 per cent. Much of this fall was due to rising prices – the average prices of United Kingdom imports nearly trebled between 1937 and 1948 – which reduced the *ad valorem* incidence of specific duties, with changes in tariff rates making a much smaller contribution to the fall. Changes in the commodity pattern of imports operated in the direction of increasing average margins.

In 1957 according to the PEP study, the average margin on all imports had fallen further to about 5½ per cent. (This estimate is on a basis comparable with the MacDougall-Hutt estimates and is higher than the estimate given most prominence in the PEP study). Of the decline of, say, one percentage point in the margin between 1948 and 1957, PEP estimated that tariff rate reductions accounted for one-fifth of a percentage point, with a further fifth due to rising prices lowering the incidence of specific duties. The remainder of the fall was presumed to be the result of trade pattern changes.

(These results are of interest for the light shed on the effect of rising prices on the incidence of specific duties. That rising prices reduce the incidence of specific duties and preferences is incontrovertible and as MacDougall-Hutt found, the very large price changes between 1937 and 1948 were the major factor in reducing preferences over that period. However, the general increase of about 40 per cent in United Kingdom import prices between 1948 and 1957 only led to a decline of 0.2 per cent in the size of the average margin over this period. This result suggests that the influence of price movements on preferences may not be very significant, unless the change in prices is very marked. In the United Kingdom tariff, preferences in specific terms are perhaps less important than is sometimes assumed. Secondly, specific duties are concentrated on imports of foodstuffs and basic materials and, since preferences on these goods are generally lower than on manufactured goods, the effect of price changes largely operates on the less substantial margins. In the case of preferences on United Kingdom exports, as mentioned in the earlier study, the value of trade subject to *ad valorem* duties was about nine times as great as that subject to specific duties, which again suggests that the erosion of preferences arising from slowly rising price levels is likely to be limited.)

By 1962 the average margin on all imports from the Area had risen to 7.2 per cent equivalent, after allowance for some small changes in the coverage of countries in the Area between 1957 and 1962, to an increase in the margin of about 1½ percentage points since 1957. Changes in tariff rates were relatively unimportant over this period and, though import prices on average fell by about 10 per cent between 1957 and 1962, the increase in margins resulting from this factor is likely to have been quite small. The factor remaining is the important one of changes in the commodity pattern of imports and these changes are illustrated in Table 3. This shows the substantial increase in the relative importance of manufactured goods imported from the Preference Area and the counterbalancing fall in importance of basic materials. Since goods in the former category enjoy relatively high margins and in the latter category, low margins, it is clear that the substantial change in the commodity pattern since 1957 has been the potent factor increasing the average level of margins. More detailed evidence on these changes is given in the results for individual countries which are discussed at the end of this article.

Commonwealth Preference on United Kingdom Imports and Exports; the present position

Comparisons of the quantitative importance of preferences received and given on United Kingdom-Commonwealth trade cannot be interpreted in a straight-forward fashion as comparisons of economic benefits. It is nevertheless of some interest to note, in terms of the purely quantitative approach of the present and earlier studies, that a few years ago the United Kingdom and the overseas Commonwealth Preference Area as a whole, on roughly comparable values of trade, enjoyed preferential benefits of a similar order of magnitude.

In the past two or three years this position has probably changed little. There is some scanty evidence – reduction or abolition of margins on individual products, small changes in the market pattern – to suggest that the average level of preferences on United Kingdom exports to the Preference Area overall may have declined slightly since 1961 but it seems unlikely that there has been any marked erosion. Regarding preferences on United Kingdom imports, the results for 1962 will slightly over-state the present position is so far as they do not give full weight to the reduction in margins during 1962 resulting from the tariff reductions in that year and also because there have been a few other tariff reductions since 1962. On the other hand, the increased proportion of manufactured goods overall in 1964 compared with 1962 and particularly of certain manufactures enjoying high margins (Table 3) will almost certainly have meant an increase in the average level of margins. This factor is likely to have been more important than tariff changes and it seems probable that the present average margin on imports is slightly greater than it was in 1962.

The current position of Commonwealth preference on United Kingdom imports is, of course, also affected by the progressive elimination of duties on industrial products from EFTA countries. The existence of these preferences reduces the value of margins on comparable imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area. (While a considerable amount of work would be involved, conceptually an allowance for EFTA preference could be incorporated into these estimates of preference margins very simply by the substitution of a weighted average of the full and EFTA preferential duty rates, weighted by the respective values of imports, in place of the full duty rate.)

It seems clear that any future tariff changes, in so far as they affect Commonwealth preference margins, cannot increase these margins substantially, given that almost all imports from the Area already enter the United Kingdom free of duty and also the existence of the GATT no new preference rule. The general level of preference also seems unlikely to be greatly affected by price movements unless these are very marked. Changes in the pattern of trade are thus the only factor which can lessen, or possibly reverse, the historical trend of declining or, at best unchanging, preferences.

The present study suggests that changes in the commodity pattern of United Kingdom imports could continue to be an important influence. The structure of the United Kingdom tariff with higher margins of preference on manufactured goods allied to the growth in recent years of these imports, would help to maintain or possibly increase the benefits of preference to the overseas Commonwealth if this trend were to continue. No such similar relation between commodity trends and preference margins is readily apparent in the case of United Kingdom exports. This apparent difference may suggest some gradual divergence in the trends of preferential benefits which will operate to the advantage of overseas countries of the Commonwealth. Against this, however, must be set, firstly, the growing importance of EFTA preferential arrangements, and secondly, the possibility of further reductions of mfn duty rates in GATT negotiations. The outcome of these contrary possibilities cannot yet be predicted with any certainty.

Commodity composition of United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area

TABLE 3.

Imports	Margins of Preference	Proportion of total Imports		
		1957	1962	1964
		(Per cent)		
Food	Moderate margins (5%-10%)	45½	45½	44½
Beverages and tobacco	Low margins (under 5%) (a)	3	3½	3
Basic materials (b)	Low margins (average about 2%-3%)	40½	33	33½
Fuels	No preference	2	3½	3
Manufactured goods (c)		9	14½	16
Of which:				
Chemicals	Relatively high margins (average about 20%)	1·0	1·1	1·4
Textiles		2·3	3·3	3·3
Clothing and footwear		0·6	2·0	2·4
Miscellaneous manufactures(d)		0·5	1·0	1·2

(a) On a duty-inclusive basis.

(b) Including certain non-ferrous metals, which receive low or nil margins.

(c) Excluding items which are not true imports, e.g., goods for process and repair.

(d) Section 8 of the S.I.T.C.(R), excluding Divisions 84 and 85 (Clothing and Footwear) and Division 86 (Scientific Instruments etc.).

NOTES ON RESULTS FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

The following notes briefly discuss the results and provide some details about preferences received by individual countries. Figures for average margins are given to one place of decimals in order to facilitate comparisons but too much reliance should not be placed on estimates at this level of accuracy in all cases. In general, reliability is greater, the larger the value of trade involved and also the wider the spread of commodities of the exports of the country. Similarly, significance cannot be attached to small differences in the present results and those for 1957 as estimated by PEP since these could arise from slight differences in methodology, e.g. the conversion of margins in specific terms to their *ad valorem* equivalents. The total values of United Kingdom imports given for each country exclude imports of postal packages and non-food live animals and also those manufactures which are thought not to be true imports, e.g. aircraft engines for repair; they are therefore slightly lower than the totals published in the official trade statisics.

Canada

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£342
Of which subject to duty	£13
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	47
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·9
On total imports	5·6

All imports from Canada in 1962 entered the United Kingdom free of duty excepting £9½ million of tobacco and some £3 million of other products, mainly manufactures subject to protective duties.

Canada has substantial exports to the United Kingdom of commodities such as wheat, metallic ores, pulp and newsprint which are free of duty from all sources and hence the proportion of trade enjoying preferences, 47 per cent in 1962, is rather lower than the average for the Preference Area as a whole. The margin on preferential imports averaged about 12 per cent; margins on foodstuffs and basic materials were typically 10 per cent, e.g. on barley, wheatflour, synthetic rubber, asbestos, and generally higher on manufactures, ranging up to 33⅓ per cent on some chemicals.

The average margin on all imports was about 5½ per cent or if margins on tobacco are calculated on a duty inclusive basis, about 4½ per cent. On the latter basis the PEP study estimated an average margin of 3 per cent in 1957. It is very probable that this increase in the average was due to the increased proportion of total imports accounted for by manufactured goods (other than non-ferrous metals, which are largely free of duty from all sources); this proportion rose from 15 per cent in 1957 to some 22 per cent in 1962. Individual margins on some manufactures are now rather lower than they were in the period covered by the present study owing to the tariff reductions of October 1962. On the other hand, the proportion of manufactures had increased further to 25½ per cent by 1964.

Australia

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£183
Of which subject to duty	£1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	59
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	10·5
On total imports	6·2

Over 99 per cent of imports from Australia were free of duty in 1962.

Some of Australia's largest exports to the United Kingdom – mutton and lamb, wheat and wool – are free of duty from all sources and therefore the proportion of trade receiving preferences, at 59 per cent, was lower than the proportion for most countries in the Preference Area. The average margin on goods receiving preferences was 10½ per cent in 1962. Some important imports and their margins were 'boned and boneless' beef and corned beef (20 per cent), butter (a specific margin of about 5 per cent), cheese (15 per cent), barley (10 per cent), apples and pears (seasonal and specific margins of about 5 per cent), tinned pears and peaches (12⅛ per cent), and sugar (specific margins averaging 15 per cent).

The average margin on total imports was over 6 per cent and rather less than 6 per cent if imports of sugar imported under the Commonwealth Agreement are excluded from the results. In 1957 the PEP estimate on a comparable basis was 4 per cent. The level of imports in 1962 was about one quarter down on that of 1957. It seems that the relative increase in preference has arisen from changes in the pattern of trade, e.g. wool was proportionately more important in 1957 than in 1962. Currently butter is free of duty from all sources; the margin of preference on this import contributed about one-half percentage point to the average margin on all imports in 1962. In return for this loss of preference Australia has a guaranteed share of total United Kingdom imports of butter under the present quota arrangements.

New Zealand

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£169
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	47
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	8·9
On total imports	4·2

Virtually all imports from New Zealand were free of duty in 1962.

The proportion of imports enjoying preference at 47 per cent was low relative to the average for the Area owing to the importance of lamb and wool in New Zealand's exports to the United Kingdom. The margin on imports receiving preference averaged almost 9 per cent in 1962. The main products were butter with a specific margin about 5 per cent and cheese with a margin of 15 per cent.

The average margin on total imports of some 4 per cent was about the same as in 1957. Currently butter is free of duty from all sources and the disappearance of this margin would reduce, on the 1962 pattern of imports, the margin on total imports to about 3 per cent. In return for this loss of preference New Zealand has a guaranteed share of total United Kingdom imports of butter under the present quota arrangements.

India

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£134
Of which subject to duty	£9
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	93
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	10·7
On total imports	10·0

All imports from India were free of duty with the exception of imports of tobacco.

A high proportion – 93 per cent – enjoyed preference with an average margin over 10 per cent. Tea – India's main export to the United Kingdom – received a specific margin of about 4 per cent. Other main imports and their margins were groundnut cake (10 per cent), leather, undressed (10 per cent) and dressed (15 per cent), cotton fabrics (17½ per cent), and jute goods (mainly 20 per cent). There are special arrangements applying to imports of some jute goods of which India and Pakistan are the sole suppliers and preferences may overall be of minor importance.

The average margin on total imports was estimated at 10 per cent and if margins on tobacco are calculated on a duty inclusive basis, this result was rather less than 8 per cent. The comparable figure for 1957 from the PEP study was 7 per cent. Tea is now free of duty from all sources and this tariff change would reduce the average margin by about 1¾ percentage points on the 1962 trade pattern.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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The Irish Republic

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£125
Of which subject to duty	£18
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	59
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	12·8
On total imports	7·6

86 per cent of imports from the Irish Republic entered free of duty in 1962. Beer, chocolate preparations and some manufactures were the dutiable imports.

The proportion enjoying preference, at 59 per cent, was not very high owing to the importance of imports of livestock which are free of duty whatever the source. The average margin on preferential imports was almost 13 per cent – margins on foodstuffs were often about 10 per cent, and on manufactures a good deal higher.

The margin on total imports averaged about 7½ per cent or with margins on beverages on a duty inclusive basis, rather less than 7 per cent. This latter result compares with 4 per cent in 1957 and the substantial increase in the average is a reflection of the growing importance of a wide range of manufactured goods; the proportion of manufactures in total imports rose from 15 per cent in 1957 to 24 per cent in 1962.

Republic of South Africa

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£102
Of which subject to duty	£2
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	69
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·6
On total imports	7·9

All imports entered free of duty with the exception of wine and tobacco.

Over two-thirds of imports enjoyed preference in 1962; the main items not receiving preference were wool, pulp and non-ferrous ores. The margin on preferential imports averaged 11½ per cent and the main imports and margins were flat white maize (10 per cent), fresh oranges and apples (seasonal and specific margins of about 5 per cent), tinned apricots, pears and peaches (12⅛ per cent), and sugar (about 15 per cent).

The average margin on all imports was almost 8 per cent. This result reduces to 7½ per cent if the margins on beverages and tobacco are calculated on a duty-inclusive basis, and is slightly further reduced to about 7¼ per cent if Agreement sugar is excluded from the calculations. This latter result compares with about 5 per cent in 1957, and changes in the pattern of imports are the probable explanation of this increase in the average, e.g. manufactured goods accounted for a higher proportion of total imports in 1962 whereas wool and non-ferrous ores were less important in the total.

South West Africa Territory

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£12
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	49
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·2
On total imports	5·4

Virtually all imports entered free of duty and about half received preferences in 1962. Tinned fish and fish products, with margins of 10 per cent, and meat preparations, with margins of 20 per cent, were the main preferential items.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£35
Of which subject to duty	£25
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	43
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	21·9
On total imports	9·5

Tobacco, which is subject to high revenue duties, accounted for about one-quarter of the United Kingdom's imports from the Federation. All other imports were free of duty.

Over two-fifths of imports received preference. Aside from tobacco the main commodities were tea (about 5 per cent), meat and meat preparations (20 per cent), maize (10 per cent), and asbestos (10 per cent). The average margin on total imports was about 9½ per cent or, if the margins of tobacco are expressed on a

duty-inclusive basis, about 2½ per cent. The PEP estimate for 1957 on the latter basis was 2 per cent.

Federation of Nigeria

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£72
Of which subject to duty	£18
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	61
Average margin, on import, value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	6·6
On total imports	4·0

About three-quarters of imports from Nigeria entered the United Kingdom free of duty, the remaining one-quarter consisting of raw cocoa (duty removed in April 1962) and petroleum.

About three-fifths enjoyed preference in 1962. These goods were mainly various basic materials with preferences typically of 10 per cent, e.g. vegetable oils, oil nuts and kernels, non-coniferous woods. Raw cocoa received a small preference of about 1½ per cent.

The margin on total imports was about 4 per cent, a level lower than that estimated for 1957 by PEP. (The PEP study gave a figure of 6 per cent for West Africa as a whole, i.e. Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The margin on total imports from this group of countries in 1962 was 4·2 per cent.)

Currently the mfn duty on non-coniferous woods is suspended; in 1962 the margin on these imports contributed about one-half of a percentage point to the average margin on total imports.

Ghana

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£21
Of which subject to duty	£4
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	92
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	4·9
On total imports	4·5

In 1962 all imports from Ghana entered the United Kingdom free of duty, other than raw cocoa on which the duty was removed in April 1962.

Over 90 per cent enjoyed preference. Raw cocoa (about 1½ per cent), non-coniferous woods and wood products (about 10 per cent), were the main imports receiving preference. The average margin on all imports of about 4½ per cent was probably lower than in 1957 – see notes on Nigeria above. The proportion of imports receiving preference, and the average margin, have been very substantially reduced by the current suspension of the mfn duty on non-coniferous woods.

Sierra Leone

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£5
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	49
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	9·9
On total imports	4·8

Virtually all imports entered free of duty in 1962. Around half of Sierra Leone's exports to the United Kingdom consists of iron-ore, which is free of duty from all sources. The main commodity receiving preference was palm kernels, with a margin of 10 per cent.

Gambia

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£1
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	All
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	10·0
On total imports	10·0

Imports from Gambia consist almost entirely of oil-seed cake, oil nuts and kernels, and these commodities enter free of duty and receive a preference of 10 per cent.

Hong Kong

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£54
Of which subject to duty	£2
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	97
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	19·4
On total imports	18·8

All but 4 per cent of imports entered the United Kingdom free of duty in 1962; the dutiable imports were mainly textile goods and clothing.

The United Kingdom's imports from Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured goods and consequently the proportion of imports enjoying preference, at 97 per cent, is high. Margins on many imports – textiles, clothing of all descriptions, footwear, toys – range up to 25 per cent or more, and the average margin on all imports in 1962 was nearly 19 per cent. This result compares with 17 per cent in 1957 on a considerably lower level of imports.

Ceylon

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£42
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	98
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	4·4
On total imports	4·3

Tea accounts for about 90 per cent of imports from Ceylon. In 1962 the margin was about 4½ per cent; the mfn duty has since been suspended.

Pakistan

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£29
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	27
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	13·7
On total imports	3·7

Virtually all imports entered the United Kingdom free of duty.

The proportion of imports receiving preference, at 27 per cent in 1962, is low owing to the predominance of imports of jute and wool which are free of duty from all sources. The main items receiving preferences were tea (about 5 per cent), skins (10 per cent), cotton grey cloth (17½ per cent), and jute goods (mainly 20 per cent), though preferences on this last item may overall be of minor importance (see notes on India). The average margin on total imports was some 3½ per cent (the suspension of the mfn duty on tea reduces this, on the 1962 pattern of trade, by one-quarter of a percentage point). The average margin on total imports in 1957 was 3 per cent and the increase in the average is probably a reflection of the growth in importance of semi-manufactures, e.g. cotton fabrics, since that year.

Federation of Malaya

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£29
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	22
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	9·4
On total imports	2·1

Virtually all imports from the Federation entered free of duty in 1962.

Since Malaya's main export is natural rubber, which is free of duty from all sources, only about one-fifth of trade received preference. The main items and margins were tea (about 5 per cent), tinned pineapples (about 5 per cent), non-coniferous woods (10 per cent), and palm oil (10 per cent).

The margin on all imports from the Federation and from Singapore was about 2 per cent; this compares with 1 per cent in 1957 on a considerably larger volume of imports. The suspension of the mfn duty on tea and non-coniferous woods reduces the margin on total imports from the Federation to around 1½ per cent, on the basis of the 1962 pattern of imports.

State of Singapore

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£15
Of which subject to duty	£¼
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	28
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	6·5
On total imports	1·8

Petroleum and petroleum products were the only imports subject to duty.

The proportion of trade receiving preference is relatively low owing to the predominance of imports of natural rubber. Tinned pineapples was the main import receiving preference. The average margin on total imports, of almost 2 per cent, was probably a little higher than in 1957 – see notes on Federation of Malaya above.

Trinidad and Tobago

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£31
Of which subject to duty	£26
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	20
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	15·6
On total imports	3·0

About four-fifths of the United Kingdom imports from Trinidad and Tobago consist of petroleum and petroleum products; these imports are dutiable and do not receive preference. The main import receiving preference was sugar, which enjoys a relatively high margin. The average margin on total imports was about 3 per cent or, if Agreement sugar is excluded, a little over 1 per cent.

Separate results for Trinidad and Tobago for 1957 are not given in the PEP study but the margin on total imports from the West Indies as a whole, i.e. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Dominica, Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados, was 5 per cent. The result for this group in 1962 on a comparable basis was 5·4 per cent.

Jamaica

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£18
Of which subject to duty	£4
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	96
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	17·2
On total imports	16·5

About one-fifth of imports from Jamaica – rum, cigars and sugar – was subject to duty in 1962; the duty on sugar was removed in April 1962.

All but 4 per cent of imports enjoyed preference. Bananas and sugar are the main imports and receive preferences of about 13 per cent. and up to 25 per cent and more, respectively. The margin on total imports in 1962 averaged 16½ per cent and calculating margins on rum and cigars on a duty-exclusive basis reduces this figure slightly to 15½ per cent. If Agreement sugar is excluded, the margin on total imports becomes 11 per cent. See notes on Trinidad and Tobago for the comparison with 1957.

Dominica, Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£9
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	All
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	10·1
On total imports	10·1

Bananas account for about 90 per cent of imports from these West Indian Islands. These imports entered free of duty and enjoyed a specific preference which, on the basis of the average values of the imports was about 10 per cent.

Barbados

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£3
Of which subject to duty	£1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	99
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	26·8
On total imports	26·6

Imports from Barbados consist almost entirely of sugar imported under the Commonwealth Agreement.

Kenya

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£14
Of which subject to duty	£1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	86
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	8·6
On total imports	7·4

All imports were free of duty (other than of coffee imported before the removal of the duty in April 1962) and 86 per cent enjoyed preference in 1962. The main items receiving preferences were coffee (about 4 per cent), tea (about 5 per cent), corned beef (20 per cent), and sisal (10 per cent). The average margin on total imports was about 7½ per cent; the current suspension of the mfn duty on tea would reduce the average margin, on the 1962 pattern of trade, to 6½ per cent.

In 1957 according to the PEP study the average margin on all imports from East Africa was 4 per cent and in 1962 the comparable figure for total imports from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was over 8 per cent. A considerable part of this increase in the average margin was due to the substantial growth in imports of corned beef from Kenya and Tanganyika.

Tanganyika

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£12
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	95
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·3
On total imports	10·7

Virtually all imports from Tanganyika entered the United Kingdom free of duty in 1962 and all but 5 per cent enjoyed preference. The main items receiving preferences were tinned beef (20 per cent), tea (5 per cent), and sisal (10 per cent). The average margin on all imports was some 10½ per cent, a figure probably a good deal higher than in 1957 – see notes above on Kenya.

Uganda

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£6
Of which subject to duty	£1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	94
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	6·5
On total imports	6·1

In 1962 all imports, other than coffee imported before the removal of the duty in April 1962, entered the United Kingdom free of duty. Ninety-four per cent enjoyed preference – coffee (6 per cent), tea (5 per cent) and oil-seed cake (10 per cent), were the main items and margins. The average margin on all imports was about 6 per cent; the current suspension of the mfn duty on tea would reduce this figure, on the 1962 pattern of trade, to 5½ per cent.

Mauritius

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£12
Of which subject to duty	£2
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	99
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	24·5
On total imports	24·2

The United Kingdom's imports from Mauritius consist almost entirely of sugar, much of which is imported under the Commonwealth Agreement. The margin of preference on all imports was some 24 per cent, or excluding Agreement sugar, 20 per cent. The PEP estimate on the latter basis for 1957 was 18 per cent.

Republic of Cyprus

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£12
Of which subject to duty	£½
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	88
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	13·1
On total imports	11·5

All imports from Cyprus other than of wine entered free of duty.

Almost nine-tenths enjoyed preference. Fruit and vegetables were the main imports and the seasonal and specific margins on some vegetables, e.g. new potatoes and carrots, were relatively high for part of the year.

The average margin on all imports was about 11½ per cent in 1962 or marginally less if margins on wine are calculated on a duty inclusive basis; this compares with 8 per cent in 1957. The increase in the average is largely a reflection of the growth in imports of potatoes and carrots.

Burma

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£11
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	80
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	9·8
On total imports	7·8

Virtually all imports from Burma entered free of duty in 1962 and four-fifths received preference. The main preferential imports and margins were groundnut cake (10 per cent), and teak (10 per cent). The average margin on all imports was nearly 8 per cent, against 7 per cent in 1957. The current suspension of the mfn duty on non-coniferous woods reduces the margin on all imports, on the 1962 trade pattern, by about one percentage point.

Sarawak

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£7
Of which subject to duty	£3
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	58
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	8·5
On total imports	5·0

Petroleum which is dutiable and does not receive preference, accounted for about two-fifths of imports in 1962; the remaining imports were free of duty and enjoyed preference. The main imports and margins were oil seeds, nuts and kernels (10 per cent) and non-coniferous woods (10 per cent). The margin on all imports was about 5 per cent, which is a little higher than in 1957 when it was 4 per cent for Sarawak and North Borneo combined. This figure falls to about 3 per cent if the current suspension of the mfn duty on non-coniferous woods is taken into consideration.

North Borneo

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£1
Of which subject to duty	£0·1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	32
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·2
On total imports	3·7

All imports other than of tobacco were free of duty in 1962. Almost one-third enjoyed preferences and the average margin was some 3½ per cent, or 2½ per cent if margins on tobacco are calculated on a duty inclusive basis.

British Guiana

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£6
Of which subject to duty	£1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	96
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	22·7
On total imports	21·9

All imports, with the exception of beverages, were free of duty in 1962. Rum and sugar were the main imports and the average margin on total imports was 22 per cent. If margins on rum are calculated on a duty inclusive basis and Agreement sugar is excluded this figures becomes about 5½ per cent; the comparable figure for 1957 was 5 per cent.

Papua and New Guinea

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£4
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	Per cent All
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·8
On total imports	11·8

Virtually all imports entered free of duty and received preferences. The main duties and margins were copra (10 per cent) and coconut oil (15 per cent). The margin on all imports was almost 12 per cent, very similar to the estimate of 11 per cent for 1957.

Fiji

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£3
Of which subject to duty	£½
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	All
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	23·4
On total imports	23·4

Sugar imported under the Commonwealth Agreement was the main import from Fiji. The only other import of importance was coconut oil with a margin of 15 per cent.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£4
Of which subject to duty	Negligible
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	95
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	13·2
On total imports	12·5

Virtually all imports entered free of duty and about 95 per cent enjoyed preference. The main imports and margins are asbestos (10 per cent) and 'boned and boneless' beef (20 per cent).

British Honduras

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£1
Of which subject to duty	£0·1
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	99
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	14·8
On total imports	14·7

All imports entered free of duty in 1962 with the exception of sugar imported prior to April 1962 before the duty was removed. Aside from sugar, the main imports were mahogany with a margin of 8-10 per cent and tinned fruit and juices receiving very small margins. The average margin on all imports was almost 15 per cent and excluding Agreement sugar it was about 5 per cent. The figure for 1957 on a comparable basis was 4 per cent. The margin on mahogany, now removed with the suspension of the mfn duty, contributed about two percentage points to the estimate of the average margin in 1962.

Malta

	Million
United Kingdom imports in 1962	£1
Of which subject to duty	£0·2
	Per cent
Proportion of imports enjoying preference	86
Average margin, on import value exclusive of duty:	
On imports enjoying preference	11·6
On total imports	10·0

About four-fifths of imports from Malta are free of duty, the remaining one-fifth consisting of clothing and textiles which are subject to protective duties. Eighty-six per cent received preference and new potatoes was the main import enjoying preference.

New companies registered in November

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November, 1965, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,704	1,704
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	715	715
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	94	94
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	8	8
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	1	6	7
£1,000,000 and above	—	1	1
Total number	1	2,528	2,529
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £140	'000's £5,531	'000's £5,671

	Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1964-1965			
	1964		1965	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	4,035	9,654	3,127	8,031
February	3,662	29,939	3,281	9,615
March	5,006	16,654	4,721	17,718
April	4,636	10,757	3,636	9,893
May	3,994	9,905	3,306	6,547
June	3,819	11,746	2,673	5,568
July	3,495	15,857	2,553	4,329
August	3,518	10,370	2,276	3,865
September	3,739	11,366	2,468	11,188
October	4,121	11,415	2,573	4,948
November	4,014	8,722	2,529	5,671
December	3,778	12,127		
Total	47,817	158,512		

Machine tool orders and deliveries in September

THE MINISTRY of Technology report that, according to figures collected on their behalf by the Board of Trade, deliveries of machine tools in September were just above £12 million, and total orders outstanding remained steady at about £104 million.

Home deliveries overtaking orders

Home net new orders usually tend to be low in September but even when seasonally adjusted, at just under £9½ million, show some slackening off from recent high levels. Although still well above the rate of home deliveries, the gap is closing from both directions, so that the rate of increase of home orders outstanding is now slowing down. Home deliveries in September were, at £8½ million (seasonally adjusted), the highest in volume for nearly three years, after allowing for price increases.

No change in export orders and deliveries

Net new orders for the export market, seasonally adjusted, remained at the low level – just above £3 million – of the preceding three months. Export deliveries remained at the same level as net new orders, and orders outstanding were consequently unchanged at £30 million.

Total orders and deliveries up 15 per cent in year to date

Taking home and export together, net new orders seasonally adjusted were just under £12½ million, which is about £1 million below the average for the earlier months of this year. Total deliveries similarly adjusted were, at over £11½ million, rather higher than the average in the preceding months. Both total net new orders and total deliveries in the first nine months of this year were around 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1964. Orders on hand at the end of September represented about nine months' work, at the current average rate of deliveries.

Table 1. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: recorded figures (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,384	16,075	38,309	52,798	17,465	42,333
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	55,892	15,740	40,151	80,276	18,217	62,058
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	105,703	24,296	81,407	144,747	32,868	111,879
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	116,916	32,088	84,829	126,926	36,420	90,509
1962	127,172	35,471	91,701	88,266	34,691	53,576	98,522	38,074	60,449
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,025	29,156	39,859	94,920	33,653	61,267
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	86,573	29,527	57,046	139,257	38,172	101,085
1962 1st quarter	32,525	8,536	23,989	111,008	31,514	79,494	26,617	7,962	18,654
2nd quarter	31,731	8,590	23,142	107,385	34,233	73,153	28,108	11,308	16,800
3rd quarter	30,934	8,935	21,999	99,721	35,735	63,986	23,270	10,438	12,833
4th quarter	31,982	9,410	22,572	88,266	34,691	53,576	20,527	8,366	12,161
1963 1st quarter	31,837	10,742	21,095	78,874	31,468	47,406	22,444	7,519	14,925
2nd quarter	28,165	9,426	18,739	74,618	30,281	44,337	23,909	8,239	15,670
3rd quarter	26,644	9,444	17,200	70,403	30,410	39,993	22,429	9,573	12,856
4th quarter	27,516	9,576	17,939	69,025	29,156	39,869	26,138	8,322	17,816
1964 1st quarter	31,471	10,222	21,249	70,949	27,658	43,292	33,395	8,723	24,672
2nd quarter	28,017	8,524	19,493	74,848	28,941	45,907	31,916	9,808	22,108
3rd quarter	28,798	8,119	20,679	81,307	30,176	51,131	35,258	9,354	25,904
4th quarter	33,423	10,936	22,487	86,573	29,527	57,046	38,689	10,287	28,402
1965 1st quarter (3)	36,837	11,343	25,494	91,438	29,079	62,359	40,492	10,473	30,019
2nd quarter	34,200	11,138	23,062	96,687	29,741	66,946	39,449	11,800	27,649
3rd quarter*	31,981	9,052	22,929	104,204	30,900	73,304	39,499	10,211	29,288
4th quarter									
1964 January	10,343	3,317	7,027	70,222	28,909	41,313	11,540	3,069	8,471
February	9,847	3,326	6,521	71,615	28,325	43,289	11,240	2,742	8,498
March	11,281	3,580	7,701	70,949	27,658	43,292	10,615	2,912	7,703
April	9,440	3,080	6,361	72,429	27,637	44,793	10,921	3,059	7,862
May	9,060	2,679	6,381	72,877	27,931	44,947	9,508	2,973	6,535
June	9,517	2,766	6,751	74,848	28,941	45,907	11,487	3,776	7,711
July	9,192	2,403	6,789	78,342	29,433	48,909	12,686	2,835	9,791
August	8,457	2,403	6,055	79,437	29,887	49,552	9,554	2,856	6,698
September	11,149	3,314	7,835	81,307	30,176	51,131	13,017	3,603	9,415
October	10,519	3,428	7,090	83,483	30,538	52,945	12,694	3,791	8,904
November	10,892	3,271	7,621	85,454	30,507	54,946	12,863	3,240	9,622
December	12,012	4,236	7,776	86,573	29,527	57,046	13,132	3,256	9,876
1965 January (3)	11,116	3,637	7,479	91,614	29,915	61,699	14,948	3,603	11,345
February	12,182	3,808	8,374	91,874	29,189	62,685	12,442	3,081	9,361
March	13,539	3,899	9,640	91,438	29,079	62,359	13,103	3,789	9,314
April	10,433	2,991	7,442	93,638	29,860	63,779	12,634	3,772	8,862
May	11,754	3,473	8,280	95,107	30,768	65,139	14,022	4,382	9,641
June	12,014	4,673	7,341	96,687	29,741	66,946	12,793	3,647	9,147
July*	10 403	2,967	7,436	103 358	30,378	72,980	17,074	3,603	13,471
August*	9,361	2,698	6,663	105,284	30,930	74,753	11,687	3,251	8,436
September*	12,217	3,387	8,830	104,204	30,900	73,304	10,738	3,357	7,381
October									
November									
December									
January-September 1964	88,286	26,865	61,421	81,307	30,176	51,131	100,568	27,885	72,683
January-September 1965	103,018	31,533	71,485	104,204	30,900	73,304	119,440	32,484	86,956
Percentage change (3)	+17	+17	+16	+28	+2	+43	+19	+16	+20

* Provisional.
(1) Figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 2. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: seasonally adjusted (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,874	16,117	38,757	59,799	17,461	42,338
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	56,441	15,762	40,679	80,335	18,197	62,138
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	106,804	24,259	82,545	145,299	32,807	112,492
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	118,058	31,969	86,089	126,967	36,337	90,630
1962	127,172	35,471	91,702	88,946	34,397	54,549	98,061	37,899	60,162
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,728	28,981	40,747	94,944	33,772	61,172
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	87,785	29,461	58,324	139,766	38,281	101,485
1962 1st quarter	30,459	7,956	22,503	112,566	32,616	79,950	24,967	8,603	16,364
2nd quarter	32,576	9,260	23,316	107,266	34,445	72,821	27,276	11,089	16,187
3rd quarter	32,234	9,050	23,184	99,252	34,834	64,418	24,220	9,439	14,781
4th quarter	31,904	9,205	22,699	88,946	34,397	54,549	21,598	8,768	12,830
1963 1st quarter	29,669	9,891	19,778	80,277	32,659	47,618	21,000	8,153	12,847
2nd quarter	28,889	10,015	18,874	74,512	30,412	44,100	23,124	7,768	15,356
3rd quarter	28,022	9,880	18,142	70,114	29,571	40,543	23,624	9,039	14 585
4th quarter	27,582	9,402	18,180	69,728	28,981	40,747	27,196	8,812	18,384
1964 1st quarter	29,226	9,452	19,774	72,085	28,683	43,402	31,583	9,154	22,429
2nd quarter	28,718	9,128	19,590	74,805	29,031	45,774	31,438	9,476	21,962
3rd quarter	30,181	8,468	21,713	81,364	29,341	52,023	36,740	8,778	27,962
4th quarter	33,584	10,753	22,831	87,785	29,461	58,324	40,005	10,873	29,132
1965 1st quarter (3)	34,203	10,480	23,723	92,712	30,165	62,547	39,128	11,183	27,945
2nd quarter	35,056	11,836	23,220	96,576	29,831	66,745	38,920	11,502	27,418
3rd quarter*	33,551	9,447	24,104	104,630	30,058	74,572	41,605	9,675	31,930
4th quarter									
1964 January	10,163	3,272	6,891	70,453	28,847	41,606	10,888	3,138	7,750
February	9,520	3,128	6,392	71,418	28,680	42,738	10,485	2,961	7,524
March	9,543	3,052	6,491	72,085	28,683	43,402	10,210	3,055	7,155
April	10,168	3,433	6,735	72,628	28,587	44,041	10,711	3,337	7,374
May	9,029	2,800	6,229	73,285	28,595	44,690	9,686	2,808	6,878
June	9,521	2,895	6,626	74,805	29,031	45,774	11,041	3,331	7,710
July	9,253	2,379	6,874	77,540	29,233	48,307	11,988	2,581	9,407
August	10,306	2,963	7,343	78,034	29,228	48,806	10,800	2,958	7,842
September	10,622	3,126	7,496	71,364	29,341	52,023	13,952	3,239	10,713
October	10,890	3,356	7,534	83,266	29,825	53,441	12,792	3,840	8,952
November	11,139	3,495	7,644	85,276	29,863	55,413	13,149	3,533	9,616
December	11,555	3,902	7,653	87,785	29,461	58,324	14,064	3,500	10,564
1965 January (3)	10,937	3,583	7,354	91,989	29,855	62,134	15,141	3,977	11,164
February	11,805	3,579	8,226	91,424	29,543	61,881	11,240	3,267	7,973
March	11,460	3,318	8,142	92,712	30,165	62,547	12,748	3,940	8,808
April	11,227	3 328	7,900	93,591	30,879	62,713	12,107	4,041	8,066
May	11,728	3,626	8,102	96,243	31,412	64,751	14,379	4,239	10,140
June	12,101	4,883	7,218	96,576	29,831	66,745	12,434	3,222	9 212
July*	10,476	2,934	7,542	102,281	30,166	72,115	16,181	3,270	12,911
August*	11,419	3,323	8,096	103,883	30,235	73,648	13,021	3,392	9,629
September*	11,656	3,190	8,466	104,630	30,058	74,572	12,403	3,013	9,390
October									
November									
December									
Average of the latest 3 months	11,184	3,149	8,035	..	..	..	13,868	3,225	10,643
Average of the previous 3 months	11,685	3,946	7,740	..	..	..	12,973	3,834	9,139
Percentage change	—4	—20	+4				+ 7	—16	+16

*Provisional.
(1) The figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday December 24, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Look at Life Series 28: *The Tower of Babble*	Br/E 30915	9	December 20	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
From the Tropics to the Snow	Br/E 30916	28	December 21	Contemporary Films Ltd.	The Australian Commonwealth Film Unit
Dracula – Prince of Darkness	Br/E 30971	90	December 23	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
El Chico Torero	Br/E 30972	16	December 23	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Town and Country Productions Ltd.
Our Love is Slipping Away	Br/E 30973	8	December 23	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Southern Music Publishing Company Ltd.
Movietone News 1506A	Br/E 30420	9	December 23	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1507	Br/E 30421	8	December 23	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-102	Br/E 30500	8	December 23	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-103	Br/E 30501	7	December 23	" "	" "
FOREIGN					
The Money Trap	F 30912	79	December 20	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Diversified Film Services Inc.
I'm Just Wild about Jerry	F 30913	7	December 20	" "	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
Do not Disturb	F 30914	102	December 20	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Melchior Arcola Productions Inc.
The Hallelujah Trail	F 30969	146	December 23	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	The Mirisch Corporation
Pickled Pink	F 30970	6	December 23	" "	Mirisch-Geoffrey D. F.
The Great Sioux Massacre	F 30974	93	December 23	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Levi Fromkess Productions

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in October

THE LATEST estimates, which take account of later and more complete information for the third quarter, confirm the earlier indication that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) has returned to the level recorded at the beginning of the year. It is provisionally estimated that after allowing for seasonal factors output in the three months August to October was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months; taking the months January to October together production was 4 per cent higher than the average for 1964. The detailed figures now available for the third quarter suggest a faster recovery in the mechanical sector; mechanical engineering output during the quarter was 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter, while electrical engineering production rose by 1 per cent.

The more comprehensive figures now available on a quarterly basis have led to revision of the earlier monthly estimates for July, August and September of the volume of orders and deliveries in the wider sector which includes some vehicles in addition to engineering and electrical goods. The first estimates for October indicate that after allowing for seasonal factors export deliveries in the three months ending October were 4 per cent higher, and export net new orders 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Making the same three months comparison, home deliveries rose by 2 per cent and new home orders were 1 per cent higher. Export orders on hand in October remain unchanged for the third month running; home order books showed a small rise during the month.

More detailed statistics of the value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products for the third quarter of this year are shown in Table 4. There is a break in continuity between the figures for the second and third quarters in this table as the scope of the inquiry was extended from the third quarter of the year to cover virtually all Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, and it is known that some firms took this opportunity to reclassify their deliveries. The extent of this reallocation cannot be assessed at present.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1: Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	140	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	162	105
1962 1st quarter	121	121	122	124	121	132	101
2nd quarter	125	123	128	123	119	133	107
3rd quarter	125	123	128	122	119	130	94
4th quarter	122	119	126	120	116	129	101
1963 1st quarter	123	120	130	122	120	125	111
2nd quarter	124	120	131	127	125	132	111
3rd quarter	129	123	138	134	133	137	97
4th quarter	128	124	136	141	140	143	107
1964 1st quarter	135	131	143	145	144	146	112
2nd quarter	136	130	143	151	151	150	111
3rd quarter	137	134	143	156	156	156	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	162	105
1965 1st quarter	144	143	147	170	170	169	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	167	166	169	115
3rd quarter	143*	142*	144*	165*	166*	165*	107
1964 November	140	137	145	163	162	165	
December	145	142	150	164	164	162	
1965 January	149	149	151	166	167	166	
February	143	143	144	167	166	169	
March	140	138	145	170	170	169	
April	138	138	138	167	167	168	
May	146	145	149	166	166	167	
June	138	137	141	167	166	169	
July	141*	141*	143*	167*	167	167*	
August	147*	146*	150*	168*	168*	165*	
September	140*	140*	140*	165*	166*	165*	
October	145*	..	..	166*	167*	165*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months	144						
Previous 3 months	142						
Percentage change	+1						

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 below relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotive and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against September are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for August, September and October.

Table 2: Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	141	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	163	151	136
1962 1st quarter	121	120	122	118	117	123	130	131	120
2nd quarter	120	123	125	116	119	124	131	130	127
3rd quarter	118	121	125	115	120	123	129	123	130
4th quarter	117	118	122	112	115	120	128	128	128
1963 1st quarter	118	124	123	115	125	119	123	120	135
2nd quarter	122	137	124	120	133	120	130	148	133
3rd quarter	129	147	128	127	145	126	136	152	135
4th quarter	136	149	130	134	148	128	141	155	135
1964 1st quarter	141	143	134	139	145	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	133	147	154	133	150	147	133
3rd quarter	153	149	135	152	147	135	158	155	134
4th quarter	162	164	140	161	164	140	163	163	139
1965 1st quarter	169	153	140	167	152	142	173	153	137
2nd quarter	166	139	142	163	138	142	173	139	142
3rd quarter*	164	139	143	164	140	140	169	137	147
1964 November	161	164	140	159	164	140	166	163	140
December	162	167	142	161	165	143	163	170	139
1965 January	165	156	149	163	157	150	170	158	147
February	166	153	140	163	152	142	173	153	136
March	169	141	132	167	142	134	173	141	127
April	166	139	143	163	141	145	173	134	139
May	165	139	145	163	138	146	172	139	144
June	166	142	138	163	143	136	173	135	142
July*	166	144	141	164	145	140	171	140	142
August*	167	139	148	166	140	144	169	137	158
September*	164	144	138	164	145	137	169	143	142
October*	166	..	147	165	..	148	169	..	144
Average:									
Latest 3 months		144	145		145	143		143	148
Previous 3 months		142	141		143	141		135	142
Percentage change		+1	+2		+1	+2		+6	+4

*Provisional.

(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.

(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.

(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.

Table 3: Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	115	135	122	123	121	139
2nd quarter	123	138	123	121	135	120	128	146	133
3rd quarter	130	140	120	128	137	119	136	146	124
4th quarter	135	145	133	131	139	131	144	159	139
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter*	166	131	133	165	131	132	169	131	135
1964 January	136	131	125	133	138	124	142	113	130
February	137	149	138	135	150	137	142	145	143
March	140	159	139	138	164	140	143	144	137
April	144	169	134	144	173	131	145	153	142
May	147	156	133	148	162	134	146	140	131
June	148	154	146	148	152	148	148	159	140
July	150	137	121	150	133	121	152	146	121
August	153	135	115	151	127	116	157	156	111
September	154	152	141	153	155	143	158	143	136
October	156	155	139	155	155	139	160	156	140
1965 January	162	153	139	160	152	139	170	156	139
February	165	166	145	163	169	144	171	159	146
March	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	147	143
April	167	131	132	165	130	131	172	134	136
May	167	150	148	166	156	149	170	133	146
June	166	141	146	165	138	146	171	147	144
July*	166	131	132	165	132	131	170	128	133
August*	167	129	121	166	127	119	171	132	127
September*	166	134	146	165	134	147	169	132	144
October*	166	153	150	165	155	151	169	148	146

*Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:
Locomotives for September 1965.
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Lace for July-September 1965.
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INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

A new (1964-65) *edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue* Films for Industry *has been published. It contains* 793 *films and* 43 *filmstrips, which are available from Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed – including* 182 *new films,* 112 *of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3. Price 4*s. post free.*

Table 4: Deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products (a)

£ million

	1962 Year	1963 Year	1964 Year	1964 Second Quarter	1964 Third Quarter	1965 Second Quarter*	1965 Third Quarter*
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL:							
Agricultural machinery	49·5	59·2	65·8	19·6	15·8	16·5	14·7
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	145·9	130·8	141·0	32·7	33·5	39·2	38·2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	73·1	68·5	79·6	20·1	18·9	22·3	20·4
Industrial engines	80·0	87·1	109·5	23·9	25·2	23·2	25·2
Textile machinery and accessories	86·8	89·0	99·8	24·6	21·5	26·3	23·9
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	99·7	121·7	145·9	38·2	34·7	42·2	33·4
Mechanical handling equipment	107·2	102·6	110·3	28·7	26·4	29·1	34·7
Office machinery	72·2	84·9	92·2	22·4	22·2	25·7	16·2
Mining machinery	49·7	52·8	56·3	14·8	13·8	14·3	13·2
Refrigerating machinery	50·6	46·9	51·5	16·5	12·9	17·8	12·0
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	57·7	57·4	66·5	15·7	16·5	16·9	18·2
Pumps and industrial valves	98·5	99·6	112·9	28·1	26·9	29·8	28·6
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	30·0	31·9	36·2	8·8	8·9	9·2	10·5
Food and drink machinery	42·3	40·9	47·7	10·5	12·2	12·2	13·9
Packaging machinery	22·2	24·0	24·3	6·5	5·7	6·8	6·6
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	38·1	24·6	23·8	5·4	5·3	5·1	4·4
Other machinery except electrical machinery	233·5	249·1	270·7	69·7	61·3	76·8	69·2
INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND FABRICATED STEELWORK:							
Water tube boilers	63·4	59·3	63·1	14·8	15·1	20·8	21·6
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	31·2	30·9	32·6	8·1	7·8	8·7	9·7
Chemical plant	61·4	53·4	53·7	14·8	12·8	19·6	23·4
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	31·1	29·3	37·6	9·1	8·5	7·1	8·6
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	161·2	154·4	170·3	41·8	39·5	46·1	47·8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:							
Generating equipment and rotating electrical machines	141·6	135·9	138·5	35·3	30·5	35·2	37·2
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	53·9	54·6	64·5	15·0	15·2	15·9	14·0
Switchgear and control gear	134·1	137·3	155·9	39·5	36·7	42·7	39·5
Other electrical machinery	22·2	21·4	26·7	7·4	7·2	6·8	7·7
INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES	152·9	159·7	183·8	46·0	44·3	53·5	49·8
OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):							
Domestic electrical appliances	144·0	165·1	165·8	37·1	39·4	33·6	34·8
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	65·9	76·7	86·3	22·5	20·0	24·7	18·6
Primary batteries	15·8	17·4	18·8	4·2	4·9	4·4	4·7
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	27·2	29·6	34·8	8·6	8·1	9·6	9·0
Electric lamps	25·6	26·3	30·2	7·3	6·2	7·8	6·5
Other electrical goods	87·1	96·0	111·2	27·3	26·6	31·1	29·2
SUB-CONTRACT SALES AND COMPONENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	269·8	273·5	312·8	79·0	75·0	84·4	81·2
AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE ON CUSTOMERS' MATERIALS AND REPAIR WORK	74·9	76·7	83·4	21·2	19·6	22·9	22·6

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific instruments, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms, estimated at about 2 per cent of the total.

In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.

*Provisional.

Mauricio Hochschild, Austin commercial vehicle distributors for Chile, have secured a valuable order for eight new forward-control Austin/Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Company cesspool emptiers from the Chilean Government.

Index of industrial production for October

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for October 1965, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 131 (seasonally adjusted). Fuller information relating to the third quarter confirms that for both manufacturing and all industries there was little change between the second and third quarters. The provisional index for October suggests that output has remained at the same level as in the third quarter.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil renneries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·0	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	119·9	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
Unadjusted;														
1964 2nd quarter	130	98	133	121	113	136	155	134	158	132	139	75	137	126
3rd quarter	120	84	122	118	110	131	146	133	148	117	128	73	110	109
4th quarter	134	99	135	123	116	136	154	141	156	134	147	75	128	124
1965 1st quarter	135	98	136	117	111	126	161	140	164	136	147	75	133	132
2nd quarter	132	93	135	123	114	139	159	147	161	134	142	74	139	127
3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	132	152	137	155	121	134	72	112	109
1965 Aug.	116	70	118	117	110	129	145	128	148	112	123	71	106	101
Sept.	132	87	136	122	117	130	158	135	162	133	147	73	124	125
Oct. (prov.)	137	96	140	129	123	140	159	140	162	137	150	74	133	129
Seasonally adjusted;														
1964 2nd quarter	128	95	129	117	111	126	151	134	153	127	136	75	126	122
3rd quarter	128	95	129	120	113	132	152	135	155	127	137	74	123	119
4th quarter	130	95	132	121	113	133	153	140	156	130	141	75	129	121
1965 1st quarter	132	96	133	122	113	137	157	140	160	133	144	74	127	127
2nd quarter	131	91	133	119	113	129	157	146	159	132	141	75	131	125
3rd quarter	131	92	133	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	143	74	127	119
1965 May	132	93	134	118	112	129	154	147	155	135	146	75	132	125
June	130	89	133	119	113	128	159	141	162	130	138	74	131	124
July	131	92	134	123	117	134	160	148	162	131	141	74	132	117
Aug.	132	93	134	121	116	130	162	132	166	132	149	74	120	120
Sept.	131	90	132	120	114	131	156	137	159	130	140	73	129	120
Oct. (prov.)	131	90	133	124	117	136	155	140	158	134	145	74	133	122
May-July (av.)	131	91	134	120	114	131	158	145	160	132	142	74	132	122
Aug.-Oct. (av.) (prov.)	131	91	133	122	116	132	158	137	161	132	145	74	127	121

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
Unadjusted;															
1964 2nd quarter	133	133	136	118	116	105	123	151	160	136	129	144	140	137	125
3rd quarter	117	116	121	112	108	93	123	146	153	135	126	127	130	136	109
4th quarter	134	134	136	124	124	105	128	155	159	149	137	144	143	137	154
1965 1st quarter	141	142	141	123	121	109	130	151	157	142	127	146	139	137	171
2nd quarter	139	140	138	119	116	104	126	153	163	137	131	143	143	138	127
3rd quarter	122	122	122	115	111	93	127	145	155	129	126	130	137	138	117
1965 Aug.	115	116	112	106	103	81	114	133	145	114	107	135	126		110
Sept.	135	134	138	130	124	110	147	155	164	140	148	140	152		129
Oct. (prov.)	137	138	135	136	130	111	154	159	163	153	132	155			140
Seasonally adjusted;															
1964 2nd quarter	129	129	132	117	115	102	124	146	154	134	127	139	134	135	136
3rd quarter	127	127	131	119	117	102	127	151	156	142	125	140	138	136	133
4th quarter	132	131	133	120	117	102	128	153	159	144	130	140	140	137	141
1965 1st quarter	136	136	137	119	118	103	124	152	158	142	136	140	137	139	146
2nd quarter	135	135	136	120	118	103	127	150	159	135	129	141	139	137	139
3rd quarter	133	134	131	122	120	102	131	150	158	136	125	142	145	137	142
1965 May	136	136	137	122	120	104	130	150	162	130	126	144	139		139
June	133	132	136	120	118	104	128	148	155	135	134	140	138		136
July	133	134	131	122	120	98	128	147	158	130	122	143	147		139
Aug.	136	137	132	124	120	104	134	151	160	138	118	142	147		139
Sept.	131	131	131	121	118	105	130	151	157	141	134	142	140		147
Oct. (prov.)	130	131	128	123	118	105	137	151	156	142	118	144			143
May-July (av.)	134	134	135	122	119	102	129	148	159	132	127	142	139*		138
Aug.-Oct. (av.) (prov.)	132	133	130	123	119	105	134	151	158	140	123	142	145*		143

*Latest available three months (July-September) and previous three months (April-June).

Stocks and Capital Expenditure in the Distributive and Service Trades, 1964

A VALUABLE measure of short-term changes in stocks and capital expenditure is provided by figures given voluntarily each month or quarter by some firms in the distributive and service trades. Many firms, however, particularly the smaller ones, find it impractical to provide information as frequently as each month or quarter; and there is, in consequence, a danger that estimates based on the experience of voluntary contributors may be biased. To avoid any bias increasing to an extent which will make the quarterly or monthly series unreliable, it is necessary, once a year, to obtain information from a representative sample of businesses not making voluntary returns, such information is collected in the annual inquiries which are taken under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. In this way reliable estimates of capital expenditure and stock changes are obtained on an annual basis which are used to correct, yearly, the quarterly or monthly series. Where the coverage of returns made voluntarily by firms is virtually complete in a particular trade, an annual inquiry is not necessary in that trade; this applies to sea transport, insurance, banking and building societies and hire purchase finance houses.

The methods employed in the annual inquiries depend on the nature of the trade under inquiry. For several trades a large-scale inquiry into a particular trade is taken every few years, and the results of each large-scale inquiry are used as a basis for mounting sample inquiries in the years between. The results, which are presented in Tables 1 and 2, are based on sample inquiries except for the industries listed in the paragraph above, where the figures were derived solely from voluntary contributors. A large-scale inquiry into the catering trades was taken in respect of 1964, the results of which will be available early next year.

Results

The figures shown in Table 1, except those shown for road haulage contracting and cinemas, theatres, radio, etc., which relate to incorporated businesses in Great Britain only, consist of estimates for all business in the United Kingdom.

Capital expenditure increased in all trades except insurance, where it decreased slightly, and notable increases were in sea transport and cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.; in both these trades the trend shown in previous years was reversed. The largest percentage increase was in building societies and hire purchase finance houses where capital expenditure was nearly doubled from £15.7 million in 1963 to £29.2 million in 1964; this increase was mainly in the hire purchase finance houses and was largely due to an expansion of their business activity in the field of hiring office equipment and machinery. Other large increases in capital expenditure occurred in the motor trades, road haulage contracting and in dealing in other industrial machinery.

There was a marked increase in the levels of stocks held in retail distribution (£90 million), wholesale distribution (£74.7 million) and in dealing in other industrial materials and machinery (£40.4 million); the total increase for these trades together with dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale and retail) was £205.1 million.

Information was also obtained from businesses about their purchases and sales of land and existing buildings. It is estimated for the trades covered in Table 1 that purchases in 1964 amounted to £393 million, sales to £179 million, of which property-owning businesses accounted for £201 million and £81 million respectively.

Scope of inquiry

Returns related to 'business units', that is to say, they generally covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding any subsidiaries mainly operating overseas). Where, however, a firm or group was engaged in a number of quite different activities, separate returns for each main activity or division were required where possible.

Description of terms used

(1) Stocks are shown at the values adopted for balance sheet purposes; they do not include the stocks of companies mainly operating abroad.

(2) Capital expenditure represents all expenditure charged to the capital asset accounts, including capital items bought on hire purchase and expenditure on the replacement of assets destroyed under circumstances (e.g. fire) which have given rise to an insurance claim. Expenditure on assets for use outside the United Kingdom is excluded and so is expenditure on intangible assets such as goodwill. New building work includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of old buildings (including fixtures, e.g., lifts and heating systems) and expenditure on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The purchase of newly constructed buildings is also included, and so are architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, commissions, etc. Expenditure on vehicles includes ships and aircraft as well as motor vehicles and is shown net, that is, after deducting amounts received from vehicles disposed of during the year. Other capital expenditure includes plant and machinery and other capital equipment (e.g., office furniture) and is also shown net.

Year of return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1964, but if this was not their year of account, for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1964, to April 5, 1965.

Table 1 – Fixed capital expenditure in certain distributive and service trades, 1959-1964

All businesses in the United Kingdom — £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure			
			New Building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
702	Road passenger transport	1960	4·3	25·6	1·2	31·1*
		1961	4·5	27·9	1·2	33·6
		1962	4·0	30·0	1·1	35·1
		1963	4·8	33·5	1·6	39·9
		1964	5·2	34·1	1·5	40·8
703	Road haulage contracting (a)	1960	2·8	26·4	1·8	31·0
		1961	5·3	29·0	4·0	38·3
		1962	3·4	22·1	2·2	27·7
		1963	3·7	26·8	2·0	32·5
		1964	4·4	35·3	3·0	42·7
704	Sea transport	1960	0·6	161·1	(b)	161·7
		1961	0·4	131·8	(b)	132·2
		1962	1·2	105·9	(b)	107·1
		1963	1·9	82·2	(b)	84·1
		1964	1·4	112·9	(b)	114·3
810	Wholesale distribution	1959	15·6	16·5	23·8	55·9
		1960	16·1	18·7	24·4	59·2
		1961	17·8	19·3	21·4	58·5
		1962	22·1	22·6	24·0	68·7
		1963	23·2	22·1	28·1	73·4
		1964	23·7	26·6	28·2	78·5
820	Retail distribution	1959	62·0	38·5	59·8	160·3
		1960	63·1	40·1	68·9	172·1
		1961	64·5	45·0	86·1	195·6
		1962	70·9	40·9	81·9	193·7
		1963	72·6	44·2	95·3	212·1
		1964	88·4	50·5	108·2	247·1
831	Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	1959	2·7	9·8	3·4	15·9
		1960	2·7	11·0	3·2	16·9
		1961	3·9	11·5	4·3	19·7
		1962	4·3	9·5	4·7	18·5
		1963	4·9	10·8	6·1	21·8
		1964	6·4	12·4	6·3	25·1
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1959	3·0	5·4	10·0	18·4
		1960	3·2	6·3	12·3	21·8
		1961	5·0	5·4	16·0	26·4
		1962	4·5	6·3	20·3	31·1
		1963	4·6	6·3	22·4	33·3
		1964	9·9	10·5	26·1	46·5
860·1	Insurance	1959	12·1	0·8	1·4	14·3
		1960	18·5	1·0	1·7	21·2
		1961	22·7	1·1	2·1	25·9
		1962	29·9	1·2	2·5	33·6
		1963	22·4	1·2	2·3	25·9
		1964	20·2	1·1	3·6	24·9
860·2 (part)	Banking	1959	9·1	0·2	3·2	12·5
		1960	8·6	0·3	3·9	12·8
		1961	12·8	0·3	4·4	17·5
		1962	17·6	0·4	5·7	23·7
		1963	21·9	0·4	6·6	28·9
		1964	25·6	0·4	9·9	35·9
860·3 (part)	Building societies and hire purchase finance houses	1959	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		1960	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		1961	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		1962	3·4	2·2	8·1	13·7
		1963	6·4	1·4	7·9	15·7
		1964	8·8	0·9	19·5	29·2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1, *continued*

All businesses in the United Kingdom — £1 million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure			
			New Building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
860·4 (part)	Property owning	1959	38·7	0·5	0·8	40·0
		1960	55·3	0·6	1·0	56·9
		1961	75·0	0·6	1·4	77·0
		1962	88·3	0·6	1·1	90·0
		1963	97·4	0·6	1·5	99·5
		1964	111·2	0·9	2·1	114·2
881	Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. (a)	1959	2·8	0·9	19·5	23·3
		1960	3·9	0·7	13·8	18·4
		1961	7·1	0·7	11·6	19·4
		1962	5·7	0·5	11·1	17·3
		1963	4·8	0·7	8·0	13·5
		1964	6·0	1·1	11·8	18·9
887	Motor trades	1960	18·2	6·1	6·7	31·0
		1961	19·3	5·8	7·5	32·6
		1962	19·0	9·5	8·0	36·5
		1963	18·3	9·2	9·1	36·6
		1964	23·3	11·8	11·0	46·1

(a) Incorporated businesses Great Britain only.
(b) Included under new building work.
* Amended figure.

Table 2 – Stocks in the retail and wholesale trades

All businesses in the United Kingdom — £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Stocks	
			Change during year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distribution			550·9
		1960	+32·0	
		1961	+28·5	
		1962	+14·4	
		1963	+23·1	
		1964	+74·7	
820	Retail distribution			949
		1960	+44	
		1961	+61	
		1962	+45*	
		1963	+63	
		1964	+90	
831	Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale and retail)			78·8
		1960	+ 4·4	
		1961	+ 3·1	
		1962	+ 5·2	
		1963	+ 8·5	
		1964	+ 9·5	
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery			188·8
		1960	+19·1	
		1961	+11·8	
		1962	+12·1	
		1963	+16·1	
		1964	+40·4	

* Amended figure.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 2,000 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed in part by the advertising placed in it by British exporters. It forms a useful and inexpensive medium for firms interested in the Japanese market. Further details can be obtained by writing to: The Commercial Department, British Embassy,* 1 *Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.*

Standard regions for statistical purposes

THE standard regions for statistical purposes have been revised to coincide with the regions now used for economic planning. The revised definitions are as follows:

Northern: Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Yorkshire and Humberside: The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey).

East Midlands: Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, which is included in the North-western Region), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland and Parts of Kesteven), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland.

East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, the Soke of Peterborough, Norfolk and Suffolk.

South-east: Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, London (Greater London Council area), Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and the borough of Poole.*

South-western: Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devonshire, Dorset (excluding the borough of Poole)*, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.

Wales: The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.

West Midlands: Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

North-western: Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, and the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith).

Scotland: The whole of Scotland.

The changes compared with the standard regions as previously defined are: Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey) has been transferred from the former North Midland Region and added to the East and West Ridings to form the new Yorkshire and Humberside Region.

The remainder of the former North Midland Region, less the Soke of Peterborough (which has been joined to Huntingdonshire) has been renamed the East Midland Region. The County Borough of Lincoln remains in this region.

Part of the former Eastern Region – Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire – together with the Soke of Peterborough forms the new Region of East Anglia.

The remainder of the Eastern Region, together with the former London and South-eastern and Southern Regions forms the new South-east Region. It should be noted that this Region differs from that covered by the South-east Study, which included East Anglia.

The remaining Regions have the same definitions and names as before, except that the former Midland Region is now renamed the West Midlands Region.

Apart from the major changes noted above there have been some minor adjustments of county boundaries on the recommendation of the Local Government Commission. Some of these have affected two counties which both form part of the same region and where regional boundaries have been affected the changes have been too small to be of any statistical significance.

The Greater London Council area forms part of the new South-east Region but, in view of its importance for planning purposes, figures for this area will, wherever possible, be made available at the same time and in the same detail as those for the South-east Region as a whole.

Where statistics are published for conurbations the Greater London Council area will replace the Greater London conurbation, with which it largely coincides.

Government Departments publishing statistics analyzed by Region will base their figures on the revised regional definitions from the earliest convenient date. To facilitate comparisons with earlier periods figures already published will, as far as practicable, be adjusted to the new basis for one or more previous years, not necessarily the immediately preceding year. The extent to which such adjustments are possible will vary with the nature of the basic data and the amount of work involved.

*Poole is in the South-west Economic Planning Region but was previously in the Southern region for statistical purposes and has been left in the new South-east region pending the report of the Local Government Commission on this area.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Overseas payments and earnings for cinematograph films

DETAILS of overseas payments and earnings in respect of cinematograph films for the year 1964, compared with the year 1963, are given in the table below.

Sums paid or payable to overseas countries

In 1964 sums paid or payable to overseas countries on account of the exhibition of foreign films in the United Kingdom and sums paid out from the United Kingdom for overseas production of films amounted to £11·3 million as compared with £10.5 million in 1963. Payments to North America were substantially higher than in 1963 and represented nearly 90 per cent of the total; amounts payable to the Overseas Sterling Area also increased, but there was a fall in payments to each of the other areas.

Sums received or receivable from overseas

The total amount received or receivable from overseas in 1964 was nearly £16.7 million, compared with £14.0 million in 1963. Receipts in respect of foreign films increased by over £2.3 million and those for British films rose by nearly £0.4 million. Figures shown in columns 4 and 8 of the table relate to earnings in respect of completed British films that have been distributed for exhibition overseas in cases where the distribution rights are held by a United Kingdom company. Figures shown in columns 5 and 9 of the table relate to sums received by producers in the United Kingdom for the purpose of financing the production of films, sums accruing to United Kingdom companies in respect of overseas exhibition of non-British films in which they own rights and sums received from the outright sale of films to overseas companies.

Overseas payments and receipts in respect of cinematograph films (a)

£ thousand

Area (b)	1963				1964			
	Sums paid or payable to overseas (c)	Sums received or receivable from overseas (d)			Sums paid or payable to overseas (c)	Sums received or receivable from overseas (d)		
		Total	In respect of British films (e)	Other		Total	In respect of British films (e)	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Overseas sterling area	97	1,570	1,184	386	115	1,798	1,391	407
Western Europe	1,365	2,108	1,796	312	915	3,162	1,732	1,430
North America	8,838	9,529	1,153	8,377	10,142	10,947	1,575	9,372
Latin America	—	292	275	17	—	336	144	192
Other non-Sterling	211	468	349	118	146	452	295	157
Total	10,512	13,967	4,757	9,211	11,318	16,696	5,137	11,559

Notes:

(a) (i) These figures cover sums arising from transactions between the United Kingdom and overseas territories in respect of any films where rights to commercial exhibition to the public in cinemas are concerned. Transactions restricted solely to rights to television performance are excluded.

(ii) Transactions in respect of film rights are covered (whether the sums covered are for production, sale or rental of films) together with such freight, print and material costs as may be covered in association with these rights.

(b) Areas to which sums were paid or payable or from which they were received or receivable, irrespective of where they may first have been earned.

(c) Including sums actually paid out to overseas countries and sums owed to overseas countries though retained in the United Kingdom (e.g. sums credited in their books by United Kingdom subsidiaries to their overseas parent companies).

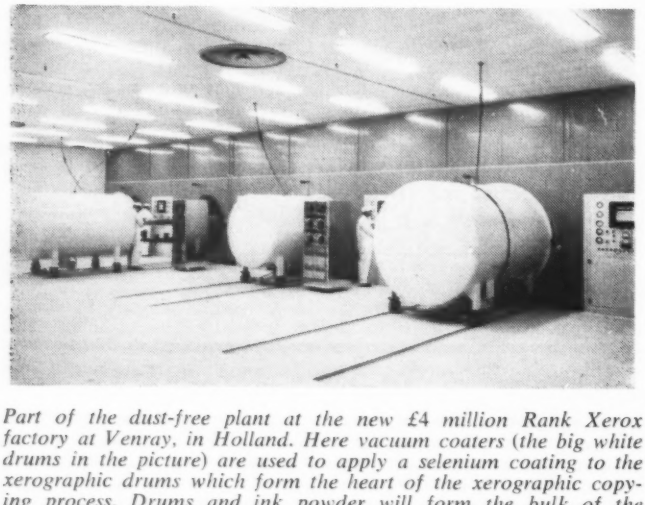
(d) Including sums actually received from overseas, sums owed to the United Kingdom though retained overseas (e.g. sums credited to United Kingdom parent companies by their overseas subsidiaries but held overseas) and sums transferred from amounts that were credited to overseas though held in the United Kingdom. Sums blocked in overseas territories are excluded

(e) Covers only sums received or receivable from overseas in respect of films for which the distribution rights are held by a United Kingdom registered company.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibre production

TOTAL production by weight of synthetic fibres in the third quarter of 1965 was 22 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1964; total production by weight of viscose plus acetate fibres was 8 per cent less. During the first nine months of 1965 production of synthetic fibres increased by 22 per cent compared with the same period of 1964; production of viscose plus acetate fibres, however, was at much the same level.

Within the current quarter total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament was 11 per cent more and staple fibre 37 per cent more. Under the heading viscose plus acetate production of continuous filament was marginally less and staple 12 per cent less compared with the third quarter of 1964.



Part of the dust-free plant at the new £4 million Rank Xerox factory at Venray, in Holland. Here vacuum coaters (the big white drums in the picture) are used to apply a selenium coating to the xerographic drums which form the heart of the xerographic copying process. Drums and ink powder will form the bulk of the plant's production, which will be used to supply copiers in all the EEC countries.

Man-made fibre production

Quarterly averages and quarterly totals (Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous filament		Staple fibre		Total	
	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Visecose + acetate
1961	21·9	43·6	14·6	61·8	36·5	105·4
1962	28·5	44·2	17·2	66·9	45·7	111·1
1963	35·4	47·1	22·6	74·6	58·1	121·7
1964	41·4	53·1	28·3	83·5	69·7	136·6
1961 1st quarter	20·8	46·7	15·0	56·6	35·8	103·3
2nd quarter	22·0	43·8	14·4	57·6	36·4	101·4
3rd quarter	20·7	40·0	14·0	63·4	34·7	103·4
4th quarter	24·0	44·0	15·0	69·7	38·9	113·7
1962 1st quarter	23·8	43·9	15·7	63·2	39·6	107·1
2nd quarter	29·0	44·5	16·2	67·4	45·1	111·9
3rd quarter	28·3	42·7	16·6	62·5	44·9	105·2
4th quarter	33·0	45·7	20·3	74·4	53·2	120·1
1963 1st quarter	31·0	45·7	21·5	73·8	52·5	119·6
2nd quarter	34·8	47·8	21·5	73·9	56·3	121·7
3rd quarter	34·9	45·6	20·6	70·3	55·5	115·9
4th quarter	41·1	49·4	26·9	80·2	68·0	129·6
1964 1st quarter	41·2	52·2	25·9	84·0	67·2	136·2
2nd quarter	40·0	53·8	26·8	82·6	66·8	136·4
3rd quarter	38·2	51·4	26·9	78·5	65·2	129·9
4th quarter	46·1	55·1	33·5	88·9	79·6	144·0
1965 1st quarter	46·8	56·1	35·1	87·8	81·9	143·9
2nd quarter	47·3	53·8	34·2	86·6	81·5	140·4
3rd quarter	42·4	51·3	36·9	68·9	79·3	120·1

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate and a very small quantity of protein fibres.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Cableship to take part in British Week in Hong Kong

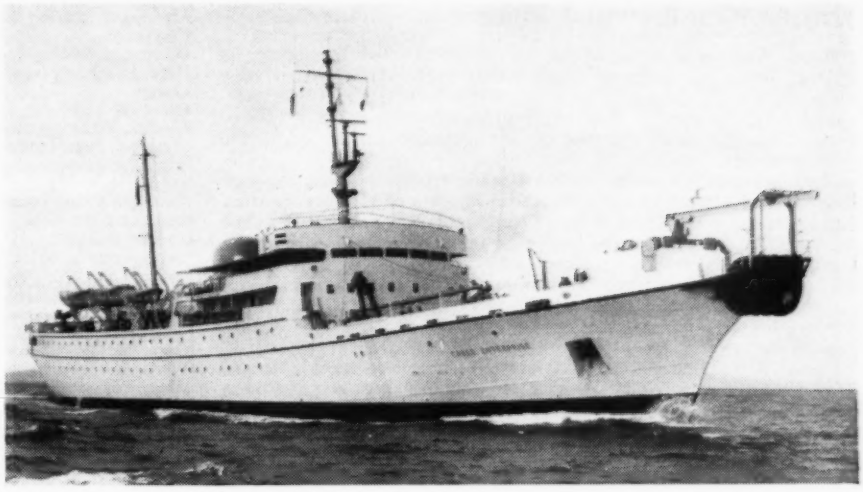
THE BRITISH Engineering Display during the British Week in Hong Kong in March 1966, is to have one of the largest exhibits ever seen at any exhibition – the 330 foot long, 4,300 ton Cable and Wireless Ltd., ship C.S. *Cable Enterprise*.

The cableship will be moored alongside the new Ocean Terminal building on Hong Kong's waterfront where the British Engineering Display will be held. She will be open to visitors from March 3-12, 1966, and will be one of the highlights of the exhibition which is expected to attract many thousands of local and overseas visitors.

The display will cover an area of 50,000 square feet on the marine deck level of the Ocean Terminal building and will be the largest exhibition of British capital and engineering goods ever held in the colony. More than 200 manufacturers will be represented.

Cable Enterprise has been named this year by the British Shipbuilding Conference as 'one of the world's best ships'. Five other ships complete the list and all six chosen as 'typical of their kind to show overseas buyers the enormous versatility, wide range and high quality of British shipbuilding.' C.S. *Cable Enterprise*, commissioned July, 1964, is based at Singapore and is manned by a complement of 98 officers and crew.

She is currently engaged on the SEACOM project which will provide a direct communications link for Hong Kong with Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States, London and Europe. Her commander is 47-year-old Captain G. H. C. (Howard) Reynolds, who took over command in August this year. For three years previously he was commander of the Company's 8,960 ton cablelayer *Mercury* during COMPAC and SEACOM operations in the Pacific and South China Sea. He is the fourth generation of shipmasters in his family and a member-elect of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners.



Cable and Wireless Ltd.'s new cable-maintenance ship, 'Cable Enterprise,' which will be the largest exhibit at the British Engineering Display at Hong Kong next March. The ship is seen here on her sea-trials off the Scottish coast.

Buyers from 25 overseas countries to visit Brighton toy fair

THE 13TH BRITISH TOY FAIR, which is taking place at Brighton, Sussex, from January 30 to February 3, 1966, is all set for records in size and attendance figures. Although originally intended to be held at only two venues – the Metropole Hotel Exhibition Centre and the adjacent Grand Hotel – the demand for space has been so great that it has been necessary to also utilize the Corn Exchange in the centre of the town. This will be used by Lines Bros., for the launching of a major new product. For those visiting the Corn Exchange there will be a free car service linking the venues of the fair.

Not only will the 13th British Toy Fair be larger than in previous years, but there are indications that the attendance will be greater than ever before. Applications from overseas buyers who wish to visit the fair have come from 25 countries including Austria, Australia, Canada, Canary Isles, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Eire Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, United States and Uganda. Several thousand home buyers from all parts of the British Isles have also stated their intention of visiting the fair.

'TRADE FAIRS HELP EXPORTS'—BOOKLET

A new edition – the sixth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purpose of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British Exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade regional office or from Trade Fairs Publicity Section, Information Division, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2636. (Ref. GD 5891/G).

Atlanta store buyers to visit UK

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that the following buyers from the Atlanta department store of Rich's Inc., which is staging a British promotion next year in October, will be arriving in Britain in the middle of January for approximately 2-3 weeks:

Name of Buyer	Merchandise sought
Mrs. F. K. Hughes .	China, glass and gifts.
Mr. Sol Kent . .	Fashion co-ordinator.

Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact Rich's Inc., London buying house, which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62/64 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 5266).

Export business at London poultry show 'extraordinary'

'THIS YEAR was exceptional for the extraordinary amount of export business, which exceeded exhibitors' wildest expectations,' said Mr. F. W. Batchelor, managing director of the International Poultry show recently held at Olympia, London. The show attracted an attendance of 13,591 visitors, which included overseas visitors from 50 countries.

One hundred and thirty-three exhibitors in the trade section included firms from Belgium, West Germany, Holland and the United States.

The show was sponsored by Iliffe journals 'Poultry World' and 'Farmer and Stockbreeder'. The organizers are already faced with demands for additional space from exhibitors, in particular from overseas manufacturers, for the 1966 show which is to be held at Olympia on December 7-9.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Poland

NEGOTIATIONS between representatives of the United Kingdom and Poland under the five-year Anglo-Polish Trade Arrangement took place in Warsaw between November 30 and December 14 and concluded with the signing of an Agreed Minute with annexed lists of goods relating to trade between the two countries during the twelve months ending December 31, 1966.

Arrangements follow the pattern established last year and provide for the removal of quota restrictions on imports of some agricultural and industrial goods from Poland. No change has been made in the list of goods which may be imported under World Open General Licence, but some items have been added to the list of those which may be imported freely from Poland under Open Individual Licence.

The quota lists, annexes B and C, which will come into effect from January 1, 1966, are reproduced below for the benefit and information of traders.

Annex A lists the goods which are still subject to specific licence when imported from Poland. Quotas are established for some of these goods and are listed in Annex B.

The general prohibitions and restrictions relating to imports from all sources (listed in Part 2 of the United Kingdom Customs and Excise Tariff) will continue to apply.

ANNEX A

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Goods the import of which remain subject to specific licence

Goods covered by the following chapters and headings of the United Kingdom Customs Tariff:

Chapter 2 (except horsemeat, rabbit, chilled or frozen beef and veal and venison and their offals)
Chapter 3 (except preserved fish, freshwater fish, fresh and frozen sturgeon)
Chapter 4 (except headings 04.05 and 04.06 and butter oil, butter fat and anhydrous butter)
Chapter 16 (except headings 16.04 (other than salmon), 16.05 (other than crab), salami, fully cooked prepared lunches and ready-made dishes, rabbit and any items wholly of beef or veal)
Chapter 17 (except heading 17.04 and sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98°, invert sugar, molasses, syrups and other forms of liquid sugar)
Chapter 65
Heading 01.02
Heading 08.13
Heading 20.04
Heading 27.09
Heading 27.10
Heading 27.11
Heading 27.13 (except mineral waxes)
Heading 29.43
Heading 69.11
Heading 69.12
Heading 69.13
Vegetables fresh, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than herbs dried in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions (including shallots), green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips
Potatoes and potato products (except potato glucose, potato starch, potato flakes and potato pancake powder)
Tomatoes, fresh
Rhubarb, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid
Vegetables provisionally preserved containing onion or cauliflower
Vegetables, preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions
Fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, provisionally preserved (including pulp), canned or bottled or otherwise preserved being apples, bananas, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapefruit, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries
Jams and jellies of apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries
Fruit juices, syrups and must derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears
Grapefruit juice and orange juice
Grass seed
Dry bulbs, rhizomes, corms and tubers
Osiers and willows
Matches (excluding Bengal matches)
Cigars
Benzene (including benzole), toluene and xylenes
Hides and skins, tanned
Gloves
Fur shells and fur bodies
Textiles, including man-made fibres, yarns and textile articles, not being carpets, rugs, nets or netting of uniform square or diamond shaped mesh knotted at each corner or yarns or twines of true hemp (canabis sativa)
Rubber footwear
Flat glass 3 mm. nominal in thickness and less
Enamelled hollow-ware
Cutlery being knives (other than machine knives and surgeons knives), sharpening steels, spoons and forks, scissors and shears, and long handled razors
Typewriters and parts
Transistorized radio and television receivers
Electronic valves and tubes, and semi-conductors, and parts thereof
Motor bicycles, motor scooters, mopeds, and pedal cycles; parts, components and accessories therefor (excluding chains)
Aircraft of an all-up weight over 4,500 lb.
Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. c.i.f. each and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. c.i.f. each (other than stop watches)
Watch parts (other than watch glasses and cases)
Clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks; clock glasses, including those of synthetic materials; clock cases or parts thereof which, at the time of importation, do not enclose a clock movement)
Sporting ammunition
Toys and games (other than plastic toys and playing cards)
Glass Christmas tree ornaments
Goods as defined in the First Schedule of the United Kingdom Open General Import Licence: Radioactive substances, feathers of birds and articles wholly or partly of feathers, arms and ammunition

ANNEX B

Polish Goods listed in Annex A for import into the United Kingdom during the period January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise specified
1	Bacon	Tons 49,000 (a)
2	Butter	Tons 17,210 (a)
3	Canned or fully cooked meat	3,310
	(i) Ham and pork loin 1,700	
	(ii) Other pigmeat 1,375	
	(iii) Poultry 235 (b)	
4	Dried, salted, smoked, pickled or cooked open pack meat	(d)
5	Cheese	50
6	Lactose	p.m.
7	Potatoes:	
	(i) New	p.m.
	(ii) Other	p.m.
8	Poultry, fresh or frozen	p.m. (b)
9	Jams and jellies (of which not more than 1,100 tons for blackcurrant, plum, raspberry and strawberry taken together)	Tons 1,500
10	Preserved cherries in barrels and canned or bottled fruit grown in Poland (of which not more than £80,000 for apples, pears, plums, strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants taken together)	180
11	Fruit juices, sweetened or unsweetened, and fruit must:	75
	Apple, blackcurrant and pear juices and syrups 40	
	Fruit must of apples, blackcurrants and pears 35	
12	Pulp of fruit grown in Poland (of which not more than 750 tons for strawberry, raspberry and apple taken together and not more than 200 tons for blackcurrants)	Tons 2,400

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise specified	
13	Apples and pears	Tons	225 (c)
	Period January 1 to June 30		165
	Period July 1 to December 31		60
14	Deep frozen fruit (of which not more than 75 tons each for strawberries and raspberries and not more than 600 tons for blackcurrants)	Tons	850
15	Fresh vegetables not elsewhere specified in this Annex	Tons	350
16	Frozen vegetables, other than potatoes	Tons	175
17	Canned or bottled vegetables other than potatoes		40
18	Dried vegetables, other than potatoes and mushrooms		40
19	Dried and powdered mushrooms		60
20	Vegetables preserved in vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickle and chutney) containing any beetroot, cauliflower or onions		90
21	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower or onions		40
22	Onions including shallots (of which not more than £300,000 during the period August 1 to November 30)		700
23	Sporting ammunition		5
24	Table and fancy pottery (of which not more than £15,000 for ornamental ware)		100
25	Flat glass 3 mm. nominal in thickness and less		100
26	Glass Christmas tree ornaments		60
27	Handicraft textile articles (subject to type)		20
28	Toys, including dolls and parts and pedagogical toys		260
29	Matches		20
30	Textile haberdashery (subject to type)		50
31	Fabrics and made-up goods (other than clothing, lace or net), of cotton		120
32	Fabrics and made-up goods (other than clothing) of wool		5
33	Fabrics and made-up goods (other than clothing, lace or net) of man-made fibres		200
34	Plush fabrics (of which not more than £40,000 for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)		120
35	Linen fabrics and manufactures thereof:		
	(i) Linen tea towels and tea towelling	sq. yds.	90,000
	(ii) Other		41
36	Ready-made clothes of textile materials (of which not more than £70,000 for clothes wholly or mainly of cotton)		250
37	Stockings and socks		100
38	Tanned pigskins		100
39	Rough tanned calfskins		20
40	Leather gloves		20
41	Rubber footwear		75
42	Enamelled hollow-ware		50
43	Cutlery and parts (of which not more than £20,000 for stainless steel cutlery and parts)		35
44	Alarm clocks and parts		15
45	Aircraft of an all-up weight over 4,500 lb.		p.m.
46	Bicycles and parts		30
47	Motor bicycles, scooters mopeds and parts		10
48	Electronic valves and tubes		30
49	Transistorized radio and television receivers and semi-conductors		30
50	Man-made fibres, staple and filament (subject to type)		150

Notes:

(a) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, under the general arrangements for this commodity. A new quota will be introduced on April 1, 1966.

(b) Imports subject to the Poultry Carcases Landing Order, 1955.

(c) Licences will be allocated by the United Kingdom authorities.

(d) Amount to be agreed later.

ANNEX C

United Kingdom goods for import into Poland during the period January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966

PART I

The Government of Poland undertake to give general facilities for the import of goods not listed in Part II of this list and to give facilities especially for the following types:

Animals for breeding
Various seeds
Cotton yarn and silk yarns
Man-made staple fibres and continuous filament yarn and tow; cordage yarn of man-made fibres; non-tarnishing metallic thread
Nets, netting, cordage, cables, ropes and twine of all kinds
China clay
Vitreous enamelling frits
Veneers
Leather and glues for the leather industry
Leather cloth and table oil baize
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals not elsewhere specified
Plastic materials, including sheeting and floor covering; PVC belting, synthetic resins, film base, cellulose acetate and acrylics and decorative laminates
Dyestuffs and auxiliary materials, including intermediates, for the production of dyes
Pigments (including titanium) and aluminium paste; printers' ink
Rubber manufactures (including tyres, tubes, covered and uncovered thread, rubber belting, rubberized fabrics, printers' blankets and gutta percha products and latex compounds)
Various paper and paper products and transparent cellulose film
Mineral manufactures, including asbestos, carbon and graphite products, silicon carbide products, crucibles and refractories, thermal insulation and abrasives
Glassware
Building materials
Civil engineering, building and constructional plant and equipment, industrial trucks and mechanical handling equipment (including excavator cranes and hoists)
Complete factories and plant
Machine tools
Pumps, air and gas compressors and industrial valves
Ball and roller bearings
Machinery and equipment for the typographic (printing and book-binding machinery) and graphic arts industries and parts
Machinery and equipment (and parts) for the following industries; chemical and pharmaceutical; food and drink preparing, processing, packing, bottling and sterilizing; textile and fibre working (including industrial sewing machines); mining (including portable power tools and ventilators therefor); plastics and rubber working; clay working; pulp, papermaking and paper converting; leather tanning and working; glassmaking and glass working; cable, lamp and valve making; laundry and dry cleaning; boot and shoe making and repairing; radio and television (including valves, tubes and other components); agricultural and horticultural (including tractors)
Machinery belting and fire resistant belting
Refrigerating equipment and parts (industrial and commercial)
Portable power tools not elsewhere specified
Civil airliners, aero engines and aircraft equipment
Ships
Marine engines (over 1,500 bhp) and parts
Other internal combustion engines and parts
Marine generators and auxiliary equipment therefor
Ships fittings and equipment including chain and chain cable
Navigation and signalling equipment, including sextants
Communication, navigational aid and radar equipment
Radio and television equipment of all kinds not elsewhere specified, including components and parts
Telecommunication equipment
Boilers and boiler plant and parts
Equipment for electrical power-stations, including transformer sub-station rectifiers and high and low tension apparatus
Furnaces and parts thereof
Diesel driven generating sets and turbo blowers of all kinds
Electric motors (including fractional horse-power motors)
Electrical cables, wires, strips and strands, including PVC and other insulated
Electrical insulating products of all kinds
Commercial vehicles, chassis and parts
Service station technical equipment
Railway locomotives, rolling stock and equipment, including springs
Tools, implements and engineers' gauges and measuring instruments
Welding and gas cutting equipment
Scientific, industrial, medical, dental, optical instruments and equipment of all kinds
Cinematograph apparatus and equipment
Automatic data processing equipment
Office machinery, including typewriters, calculating machines and duplicators and plates and supplies therefor
Weighing machinery
Fire extinguishing equipment
Precision chain
Liquid gold, liquid platinum, lustres
Enamel colours for glass and pottery
Platinum gauzes, platinum-rhodium thermocouple wire and platinum metal catalysts
Tungsten carbide and vanadium carbide
Ferro vanadium 50%
Alloys of copper used in the manufacture of components for switchgear
Ferrous metals and manufactures
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures
Adhesive tapes of all kinds

(*Continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM AND POLAND, *continued*

ANNEX C

PART II

The following quotas are established:

Item No.	Description	Quota £'000
1	*Textiles and clothing*	560
	(a) Wool piece-goods — 50	
	(b) Man-made fibre fabrics — 100	
	(c) Lace and lace net — 10	
	(d) Cotton fabrics, cashmere, felt and tanners' plush, elastic fabric and elastic net, linen harness thread, narrow fabrics and textile consumer goods not elsewhere specified — 80	
	(e) Footwear — 50	
	(f) Hosiery and knitwear — 120	
	(g) Clothing not elsewhere specified including headwear — 150	
2	*Vehicles* and tyres, other than commercial, including motor cars, parts and chassis thereof; motor cycles, including scooters and mopeds, and parts; bicycles and parts; engine oils and other accessories	500
3	*Periodicals and books*	225
4	*Exposed films*	50
5	*Miscellaneous foodstuffs*, including fish of all descriptions (including herring); bone meat meal; coffee and coffee and chicory extracts and essences; cocoa powder; blended and other teas; flavouring essences, essential oils and food colours and sauces; whisky and other spirits and beer; chocolate and sugar confectionery; medicinal cod liver oil produced in the United Kingdom; biscuits; medicinal herbs; pectin	350
6	*Miscellaneous consumer goods*, not elsewhere specified, including domestic electrical appliances and equipment of all kinds; domestic radio and television equipment, components and parts thereof including valves and transistors; tape recorders, components and parts, recording tapes, record players and gramophones with electric amplifiers, components and parts; other electrical goods not elsewhere specified; paints and varnishes; photographic paper, roll films, sheet film and plates including X-ray membranes, sensitized and micro-film for document copying and recording; sewing machines (domestic) and parts including needles; polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furnitures, floors, metal and stoves; toilet preparations, soap, cosmetics, detergents and raw materials therefor; razors and razor blades; cutlery mechanical lighters (including electrical); jewellery and costume jewellery; cigarettes and tobacco; musical instruments and equipment including felts for musical instruments and pianoforte key ivory; sports goods and toys; brushes, industrial and artistic; ink, fountain pens, ball-point pens and other writing accessories including stainless steel nibs; gramophone records including language teaching records; leather and and plastic articles and gloves; non-industrial liquid fuelled heating, lighting and cooking apparatus; flatware, table and hollow-ware, pressure cookers and domestic hardware; domestic furniture; floor coverings; pharmaceuticals in retail packs	815

Trade between the United Kingdom and East Germany

On December 15 the Confederation of British Industry announced that it had been agreed between them and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade that the arrangements relating to trade between the United Kingdom and East Germany in 1966 should be the same as those for 1965. The respective authorities of the two parties have agreed to issue the necessary import licences.

The quota lists for 1966 are reproduced below for the information and benefit of traders.

List A – United Kingdom Exports
January 1, 1966 – December 31, 1966

PART I

General facilities up to a value of £10.295 million f.o.b. will be given for exports of United Kingdom goods not contained in Part II of this list and will be given especially for the following types:

Fish meal of United Kingdom origin or manufacture.
China and ball clay.
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals not elsewhere specified, including anti-oxidants, oil additives and lubricants, cable insulating oils and pastes, chlorinated paraffin wax, plasticizer alcohols, silicone, tin oxide, nickel sulphate, nickel oxide, titanium dioxide, sodium perborate, rubber chemicals, spectrographically standardized substances, thermal insulation (85 per cent magnesium, or asbestos or calcium silicate, light magnesium oxide, light magnesium carbonate, essential oils, flavouring essences and dyes for food.
Dyestuffs and pigments.
Printer's inks, paints, varnishes and carbon black.
Plastic materials (other than transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes) and cellulose acetate flake.
Transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes.
Man-made fibres and yarns thereof.
Agricultural and industrial tractors and agricultural machinery and parts thereof, road building machinery and other civil engineering equipment not elsewhere specified.
Pulp and paper making machinery.
Textile machinery (including hosiery and knitting machinery).
Printing machinery and machinery and equipment for the graphic arts.
Chemical plant (including pumps, compressors, etc.) and plastic and rubber working machinery.
Radio and television equipment.
Telecommunications equipment.
Machinery for moulding and manipulating glass.
Machinery for making T.V., tubes, radio valves, electric light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, etc.
Ships' equipment, including chains for ships and ships' gear and other.
Rolls for rolling mills, ball and roller bearings, castings and forgings, and rolling mill equipment.
Industrial and marine engines and motors (including electrical).
Mechanical handling equipment, including cranes and similar equipment.
Industrial trucks and works tractors.
Packaging machinery.
Oil fuel burning equipment.
Tanning and leather machinery (including boot and shoe making machinery).
Other plant, machinery and equipment (and parts therefor) including electric furnace plant, boilers and boilerhouse plant, brick, tile, pottery and clay-working machinery, commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment, electricity generating and distributing equipment, cement making machinery, office machinery (other than automatic data processing machinery), food machinery and welding equipment.
Sheet, plate, safety, mirror and optical glass and miscellaneous glass for electronic and lighting purposes.
Industrial control valves.
Insulated and galvanized wires and cables.
Aircraft and aircraft equipment, engines and parts.
Automatic data processing machinery and equipment.
Complete factories and plant.
Iron and steel and semi-manufactures thereof.
Non-ferrous metals and semi-manufactures thereof.

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Sheep, hog and other casings	5
2	Herrings (cured and frozen)	100
3	Whisky and other spirits	35
4	Miscellaneous foodstuffs and beverages not elsewhere specified including ketchup and sauces, processed cheese, canned salted nuts, peanut butter, canned and dried soups, preserves, soft drinks, roast coffee, coffee extracts and essences, cocoa powders, chocolate and sugar confectionery, biscuits and cereal breakfast foods, spices of United Kingdom origin or manufacture, white fish, canned fish, cod liver oil, malt	25
5	Breeding animals and birds	60
6	Pressure sensitive (self adhesive) tapes for industrial use	5

(*Continued on next page*)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

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Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
7	Toilet preparations	10
8	Polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors	3
9	Leather	5
10	Rubber manufactures including thread (covered and uncovered), surgical manufactures and tyres and tubes	50
11	Wood veneers	75
12	Speciality papers, including tea bag paper and coated papers for cigarette tipping	10
13	Woollen fabrics	40
14	Textile manufactures not elsewhere specified including woven clothing, narrow and wide elastic fabrics and man-made fibre fabrics	40
15	Hard fibre ropes (manila and sisal), trawl twine (natural and man-made), and nets and netting of natural and man-made fabrics	5
16	Mohair yarns	30
17	Carbon products of various kinds	5
18	Refractory goods including crucibles and crusilite	10
19	Hand tools and engineers' small tools	10
20	Machine tools including presses, settle and foil making machines	300
21	Domestic radio and television equipment and gramophones	10
22	Sewing machines	5
23	Electric lamps and domestic electrical appliances including refrigerators and washing machines	5
24	Products of the passenger car, motor cycle and cycle industries (including components, replacement and production parts and accessories) and transport service equipment	20
24 a	Commercial vehicles and parts	45
25	Office furniture and appliances and stationers' sundries	5
26	Clocks and watches and instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified, including photographic apparatus, cinematograph projectors and cameras, optical instruments, electrical instruments (scientific and commercial), industrial, regulating, recording and controlling instruments, precision measuring instruments, petrol and oil metering devices, scientific instruments, other medical and surgical instruments and appliances, electrical testing instruments	250
27	Exposed film	25
28	Film, unexposed, photographic paper and X-ray films	5
29	Pianos (including automatic) and other musical instruments and parts	10
30	Books, periodicals and gramophone records including language teaching records	45
31	Sports goods and games and toys of all kinds	15
32	Sporting guns and ammunition	5
33	Miscellaneous, including pressure cookers and costume and other jewellery, safety razors and blades and mechanical lighters	100
	Total	1,358

List B – United Kingdom Imports
January 1, 1966 – December 31, 1966

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Hosiery and knitting machines (including domestic types), other textile machines, including knitting needles, accessories and spares, steaming dummies, machinery for the leather and shoe industry, sewing machines and parts (of which not more than £100,000 for machines for fabric production)	150
2	Miscellaneous machinery not elsewhere specified (including machine tools of which not more than £125,000 for any one type of metal-working machine tool), subject to type	700
3	Agricultural machinery, including seed conditioners, lawn mowers, potato-harvesting machines and drainage-pipe-laying machines	110
4	Paper converting machinery, printing and allied machinery, book-binding machinery and parts thereof	260
5	Typewriters, calculating machines (including key set calculators), accounting and invoicing machines and book-keeping machines (of which not more than £120,000 for typewriters)	200
6	Photographic and cinematographic equipment, including lenses	360
7	Optical, measuring, testing and precision instruments; medical and surgical instruments and apparatus of all kinds; binoculars and opera glasses (of which not more than £50,000 for optical instruments including lenses and not more than £30,000 for binoculars and opera glasses)	200
8	Clocks and watches, including electric wrist watches (of which not more than £10,000 for mechanical clocks)	30
9	Hand tools and engineers' small tools	20
10	Aluminium hollow-ware	15
11	Cutlery	5
12	Metal household articles (other than hollow-ware and cutlery)	10
13	Oil stoves, including spirit and paraffin cookers (subject to type)	5
14	Fittings for leather goods	5
15	Bicycle parts and accessories and accessories for motor vehicles	10
16	Car aerials	10
17	Tyres and tubes	15
18	Motor cars, including commercial vehicles, and spare parts	90
19	Wireless valves	40
20	Wireless sets and parts (other than valves), radiograms and tape recorders (of which not more than £16,000 for transistorized wireless sets)	80
21	Domestic electrical and heating apparatus (including washing machines), electric light fittings (excluding lamp bulbs and tubes) (of which not more than £20,000 for electric light fittings)	30
22	Aerials other than car aerials	25
23	Graphite electrodes and carbon brushes of all types	40
24	Leather goods and similar goods made of synthetic or other artificial materials, and travel goods, including rucksacks and evening bags	80
25	Fitted picnic baskets, sports goods, tents and sleeping bags (of which not more than £7,500 for tents and sleeping bags made wholly or mainly of cotton, not more than £25,000 for sports goods other than tents and sleeping bags and not more than £5,000 for fishing tackle)	40
26	Sports boats, including outboard motors	40
27	Sporting guns (including spare parts) and ammunition	10
28	Educational appliances (subject to type)	10
29	Table decorations	10
30	Artificial flowers (of which not more than £25,000 for artificial flowers of textile materials)	45
31	Soap, candles and cosmetics	5
32	Domestic woodware, including hand-carved woodware and furniture	300
33	Brooms and brushes	45
34	Matches	10
35	Toys (including musical toys, dolls' prams and children's scooters)	80
36	Christmas tree decorations	35
37	Musical instruments, parts and accessories (of which not more than £10,000 for pianos and harmoniums)	200
38	Prams	10
39	Plastic household articles	15
40	Fancy goods and imitation jewellery (not elsewhere specified)	40
41	Technical porcelain goods	10
42	Table and fancy pottery (of which not more than £65,000 for ornamental ware)	100
43	Household glass, other than Christmas tree decorations (of which not more than £20,000 for glassware decorated by gold enamelling, cutting, etching, engraving or intaglio)	60
44	Glass for electric lighting and glass for industrial purposes (of which not more than £6,000 for glass for electric lighting)	15
45	Barometers and thermometers (excluding clinical thermometers)	2
46	Apparel not elsewhere specified, excluding footwear but including made-up furs, track suits and underwear (of which not more than £35,000 for apparel wholly or mainly of cotton)	45
47	Hats and capelines (hoods)	1
48	Stockings and socks	35
49	Gloves	7·5
50	Blankets and travel rugs (of which not more than £10,000 for those made of cotton and/or man-made fibres)	20
51	Piece-goods of wool or of wool and man-made fibres containing not less than 50% by weight of wool fibres	65
52	Linen goods (excluding towels and towelling)	5
53	Lace	10
54	Trimmings other than lace	10
55	Carpets (of which not more than £30,000 for carpets of materials other than wool or animal hair)	250
56	Stationery, paper and board manufacturers including calendars, beer mats, stamped and embossed articles and playing cards (of which not more than £10,000 for carnival articles and pencils)	40
57	Books and periodicals other than those consisting wholly or mainly of strip cartoons, stamp albums and art prints	95
58	Films, exposed	15
59	Films, unexposed, photographic paper and X-ray films	25
60	Various chemicals including pharmaceutical chemicals (subject to type)	500
61	Kainit	80
62	Paraffin wax	220
63	Grass seed, subject to quality control	20
64	Alcoholic liquors and beers, foodstuffs, including biscuits and long-keeping bakery products, chocolate and sugar confectionery, mustard, fruit squashes and dried soups	40
65	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	100
	Total	5,155·5

SECTION II

The following figures represent targets which may or may not be reached or surpassed, but imply no binding obligations on either side:

Muriate of Potash	£3·25 million
Various goods included on the United Kingdom O.G.L. List	£3·25 million

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 *official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the* Board of Trade Journal, *November* 26, 1965.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

AUSTRALIA

(251/65) **Bus Chassis** for Brisbane City Council. February 4, 1966. E.S.B. 44830/65.*

Capricornia Regional Electricity Board:

(251/65) **Distribution Transformers.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 44832/65.*

(250/65) **Transmission Line Fittings.** January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 44528/65.*

(251/65) **Shaping Machines** for Department of Supply. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 44837/65.*

(253/65) **Carrier Cable** for Postmaster-General's Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42864/65.*

(250/65) **Cable** for State Electricity Commission, Brisbane. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 44831/65.*

(251/65) **Aluminium Conductor** for State Electricity Commission of Queensland. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 44836/65.*

(251/65) **Power Station Equipment** for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. May 2, 1966. E.S.B. 44844/65.*

BURMA

(251/65) **Electrodes and Rods** for Burma Railway Board. February 9, 1966. E.S.B. 44853/65.*

(254/65) **Miscellaneous Capital Equipment** for Defence Department. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 45507/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:

(253/65) **Water Bowsers.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 45150/65.*

(253/65) **Diesel Truck.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 45168/65.*

(253/65) **Vehicle Accessories.** January 21, 1966. E.S.B. 45169/65.*

(253/65) **Haberdashery** for Personal Goods Corporation. January 30, 1966. E.S.B. 45161/65.*

Public Works Corporation:

(253/65) **Air-conditioning Equipment.** January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 45154/65.*

(253/65) **Glass.** January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 45158/65.*

(253/65) **Steel Fabric.** January 24, 1966. E.S.B. 45156/65.*

(253/65) **Electrical Accessories.** January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 45153/65.*

(253/65) **Hardening Furnace and Swing Lathe** for Union of Burma Railway Board. February 9, 1966. E.S.B. 45155/65.*

CANADA

(252/65) **Submarine Cable Installations** for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. February 22, 1966. E.S.B. 44845/65.*

CEYLON

(252/65) **Aluminium Manufactures** for Ceylon Transport Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43965/65.*

Eastern Paper Mills Corporation:

(252/65) **Soda Ash.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45108/65.*

(254/65) **Sulphur.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45175/65.*

(254/65) **Sulphite Pulp.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45179/65.

Government Stores Department:

(253/65) **Rain Capes.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45171/65.

(254/65) **Bicycles.** January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45172/65.

(252/65) **Textiles** for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents and samples now available. E.S.B. 42279/65.*

Ministry of Health:

(252/65) **Medical Supplies.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43921/65.*

(252/65) **Vaccine.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43922/65.*

(254/65) **Air Conditioning Plants** for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. February 8, 1966. E.S.B. 45170/65.

(254/65) **Vehicles** for River Valleys Development Board. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 45180/65.*

(252/65) **Bowsers** for Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. January 21, 1966. E.S.B. 45107/65.*

COLOMBIA

(251/65) **Lighting Equipment** for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. February 9, 1966. E.S.B. 44846/65.

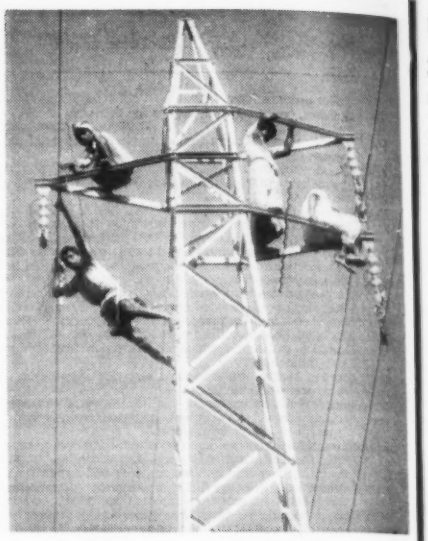
La Caja Agraria:

(251/65) **Electric Plants.** January 17, 1966. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 44868/65.*

(251/65) **Water Pumps.** January 17, 1966. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 44869/65.*

(251/65) **Pumps.** January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 44866/65.*

(251/65) **Pumps.** January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 44867/65.*



In the Western Province of Ceylon BICC linesmen are at work on an intermediate tower, fitting pre-formed armour rods for reinforcing the conductor at the suspension clamps. This contract was awarded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, Government of Ceylon to the Colombo Office of BICC for the supply and installation of seven separate 33kV overhead lines on steel towers, totalling 168 route miles. The towers were designed by BIC Construction Company and fabricated and hot-dip galvanized by Painter Bros. Ltd., of Hereford.

CYPRUS

Ministry of Health:

(251/65) **Sulphonamides.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 44880/65.*

(252/65) **Antibiotics.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 44877/65.*

President of the Tender Board:

(251/65) **X-ray Material.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 44881/65.*

(251/65) **Pharmaceuticals.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 44879/65.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:

(251/65) **Photo Electric Light Motors.** January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 44893/65.

(251/65) **Porcelain Basins etc.** January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 44894/65.

(251/65) **Lathes.** January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 44895/65.

(252/65) **Electric Lamps etc.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 34155/65.

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ETHIOPIA

(250/65) Wire and Cable for Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 44814/65.*

(254/65) Telecommunication Equipment for Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia. January 28, 1966. E.S.B. 45514/65.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(252/65) Radio Telephone Equipment. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 45122/65.*

(252/65) X-ray Unit. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 45126/65.*

(252/65) Machine Tools. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45129/65.*

(252/65) Telephones and Accessories. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 45125/65.*

(252/65) Testing Instruments; Turret Truck. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 45131/65.*

(253/65) Foil Slitting and Rewinding Machine. January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 45134/65.*

(253/65) Photographic Equipment. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 45120/65.*

(253/65) Truck-Crane. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 45121/65.*

(253/65) Grinding Machine. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45130/65.*

(253/65) Valves. January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 45132/65.*

(253/65) Seamless Steel Casing. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 45133/65.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

(254/65) Permanent Way Equipment. February 5, 1966. E.S.B. 45195/65.*

(254/65) Measuring Instrument. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 45198/65.*

(250/65) Creosote Oil for Public Power Corporation. January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 44827/65.*

INDIA

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:

(251/65) Welding Machine. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 45109/65.

(253/65) Wire. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 43994/65.*

(253/65) Brazing Rods for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 45164/65.

(253/65) Electro-Pneumatic Brake Equipment for Integral Coach Factory. February 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45178/65.

Madras State Electricity Board:

(253/65) Steel Wires. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45162/65.

(253/65) Hammer Tips for Pulverizer Mills. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 45163/65.

(253/65) Cranes for Mechanical Circle Nagarjunasagar Dam. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14463/65.*

(250/65) Testing Equipment for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 44584/65.

IRAN

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:

(250/65) Cigarette Filters and Imitation Cork Tape. March 2, 1966. E.S.B. 44583/65.*

(253/65) Packaging Materials. February 28, 1966. E.S.B. 45505/65.*

(254/65) Cellulose Filters. (Correction.) Closing date amended to February 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43576/65.

IRAQ

Director General of Planning and Design:

(250/65) Water Supply Scheme. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42808/65.*

(250/65) Water Supply Scheme. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42809/65.

(252/65) Radio Telephone Equipment for Iraqi Ports Administration. January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 45147/65.

Ministry of Defence:

(251/65) Water Project Enlargement. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 19393/65.*

(251/65) Fire Fighting Vehicles; Sewage Disposal Vehicles. January 29, 1966. E.S.B. 44852/65.*

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:

(252/65) Electrical Switches. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 45115/65.

(253/65) Battery Manufacturing Plant. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 44577/65.*

(252/65) Cables for National Electricity Administration. February 10, 1966. E.S.B. 45114/65.

IRISH REPUBLIC

(252/65) Fluoridation Equipment for Ballinasloe Urban District Council. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 44896/65.

(251/65) Water Filter Plant for Wexford County Council. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 44838/65.

KUWAIT

(250/65) Distillation Plants for Ministry of Electricity and Water. February 22, 1966. E.S.B. 44590/65.*

MALAYSIA

(251/65) Water Treatment Plant for Government of Selangor. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 44865/65.

MALAWI

Malawi Development Corporation:

(254/65) Power Equipment. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 45501/65.

(254/65) Constructional Project. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 45502/65.

MALTA

(254/65) Paper for Directorate of Contracts. January 19, 1966. E.S.B. 45506/65.*

NETHERLANDS

(251/65) Road Maintenance for Director of Waterways. January 19, 1966. E.S.B. 45102/65.

NEW ZEALAND

Municipal Electricity Department, Wellington:

(251/65) Switchgear. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 44858/65.*

(254/65) Cable Boxes. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 45515/65.*

(251/65) Cables for New Zealand Railways. January 19, 1966. E.S.B. 44876/65.*

PARAGUAY

(254/65) Road Maintenance Equipment and Vehicles for Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Comunicaciones. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45508/65.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Health:

(251/65) Hospital Furnishings. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 6, 1966. E.S.B. 40160/65.*

(251/65) Medical Supplies. February 20, 1966. E.S.B. 44861/65.

(251/65) Street Lighting for Ministry of the Interior. February 1, 1966. E.S.B. 44863/65.

(251/65) Technical Equipment for Public Works Department. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 44860/65.

(251/65) Laboratory Apparatus; Chemicals for Riyadh University. February 10, 1966. E.S.B. 44859/65.

SINGAPORE

Public Utilities Board:

(250/65) Electrical Plant and Instrumentation Workshop Equipment. February 1, 1966. E.S.B. 44842/65.

(250/65) Cranes. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 43761/65.

(251/65) Pipe Fittings. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 44843/65.*

The first manufacturer's plant to be visited by the 13 members of the Canada Inward Telecommunications Mission during their recent visit to the United Kingdom was the Basildon (Essex) plant of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited. The delegation includes senior executives from nearly all the operating authorities in Canada. Some of them are seen here with members of STC and TEMA examining one of the giant turntables used to reduce the learning time for assembling small batches of the equipment that transmits telephone conversations and television signals over long distances.

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SOUTH AFRICA

(252/65) Pencil Sharpeners for Cape Provincial Tender Board. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 44885/65.*
(252/65) Tunnel Construction (Pre-qualification) for Department of Water Affairs. January 24, 1966. E.S.B. 45310/65.
(251/65) Passenger Vehicles for South African Railways. Closing date postponed to January 28, 1966. E.S.B. 42347/65.
State Tender Board:
(250/65) Shears. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 44556/65.*
(250/65) Fuel Line Meters. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 44592/65.*

SYRIA

(251/65) Steel Pipes for The Hidjaz Railway Authority. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 44567/65.*

THAILAND

Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
(251/65) Demand Register Meters. January 19, 1966. E.S.B. 44564/65.*
(252/65) Overhead Line Accessories. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 44897/65.*
(252/65) Gasoline Engines for Royal Irrigation Department. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 44898/65.*
(251/65) Air Conditioning Plant, Telephone Exchange and Elevators for South East Asia Treaty Organization. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 44886/65.
State Railway of Thailand:
(251/65) Air Tools. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 44888/65.
(251/65) Bolts and Nuts. January 13, 1966. E.S.B. 44889/65.
(252/65) Band Sawing Machines. February 2, 1966. E.S.B. 45135/65.
(252/65) Gas Cutting Machine. February 2, 1966. E.S.B. 45136/65.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(251/65) Powerhouse Equipment for Sacramento Municipal Utility District. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 44864/65.*

URUGUAY

(253/65) Cocks for ANCAP (State Oil Refinery.) January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 45144/65.

VENEZUELA

(250/65) Tubes and Stopcocks for Venezuelan National Water Works. Closing date not yet announced. E.S.B. 44840/65.

ZAMBIA

Central Supply and Tender Board:
(253/65) Shirting. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45184/65.*
(253/65) Radio Equipment. February 4, 1966. E.S.B. 45185/65.*
(253/65) Medical Supplies. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 45183/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Algeria
(252/65) Agency inquiry for roof tiles; textiles; typewriters. E.S.B. 45247/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for iron wire. E.S.B. 45205/65.
(254/65) Inquiry in respect of handicraft equipment. E.S.B. 26877/65.

Anglo-Irish Free-Trade Area
(254/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 12131/P.

Austria
(252/65) Agency inquiry for carpets; plastics products; plastics welding machines. E.S.B. 44720/65.

Bahamas
(252/65) Inquiry for audio components; electronic organs; pianos; records. E.S.B. 45217/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for electrical insulators; pipes; tubing. E.S.B. 45239/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for door furniture. E.S.B. 45223/65.
(253/65) Inquiry for PVC; steel tanks; vacuum pumps. E.S.B. 45209/65.

Belgium
(252/65) Agency inquiry for vegetable and fruit preserves. E.S.B. 45073/65.

Canada
(254/65) Agency inquiry for thermoplastic machinery and materials. E.S.B. 45337/65.
(255/65) Inquiry for business gifts, promotional and advertising specialities. E.S.B. 45068/65.

Dominican Republic
(254/65) Inquiry for peanut-shelling machinery. E.S.B. 45398/65.

Fiji
(252/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery; footwear; suitcases; suitings. E.S.B. 44989/65.

France
(251/65) Agency inquiry for building materials; doors; windows. E.S.B. 44975/65.
(251/65) Agency inquiry for linen; woollen piece-goods. E.S.B. 44971/65.
(253/65) Agency inquiry for guillotine-shears; lathes; presses. E.S.B. 45308/65.
(254/65) Agency inquiry for dish-washing machines. E.S.B. 45434/65.
(254/65) Agency inquiry for raw cotton. E.S.B. 45463/65.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(251/65) Agency inquiry for carpets and rugs. E.S.B. 44966/65.
(251/65) Inquiry for kilts; sporrans; tam-o'shanters. E.S.B. 45032/65.
(251/65) Tariff Notification.
(253/65) Inquiry for fancy goods. E.S.B. 45343/65.
(253/65) Inquiry for lactic acid. E.S.B. 45260/65.

Hong Kong
(252/65) Inquiry for PVC tiles. E.S.B. 39545/65.

Iceland/USSR
(252/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 8363/G.

Israel
(251/65) Inquiry for traffic line remover. E.S.B. 44906/65.
(251/65) Inquiry for microfilm printer reader. E.S.B. 44906/65.

Italy
(252/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 45211/65.
(252/65) Agency inquiry for crockery. E.S.B. 45077/65.
(252/65) Agency inquiry for machine tools; measuring instruments and equipment. E.S.B. 45026/65.
(254/65) Agency inquiry for bath essence, oils and capsules; lavender; perfume sprays; powder compacts. E.S.B. 45328/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for laboratory apparatus; rain measuring equipment; scientific test equipment. E.S.B. 10433/65.

Jamaica
(251/65) Inquiry for semi-finished kitchen sinks. E.S.B. 45011/65.
(254/65) Inquiry for equipment for automobile and truck radiators. E.S.B. 29050/65.

Kuwait
(253/65) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 45226/65.

Mexico
(252/65) Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 44997/65.

New Zealand
(254/65) Agency inquiry for radio frequency measuring equipment. E.S.B. 44303/65.
(253/65) Manufacture under licence – freeze dried items. E.S.B. 45212/65.

Norway
(253/65) Inquiry for handtools; leather goods. E.S.B. 45213/65.

Poland
(251/65) British Pavilion at Poznan International Fair.

Portugal
(251/65) Agency inquiry for metal sheets; motor pump units. E.S.B. 44974/65.

Saudi Arabia
(252/65) Inquiry for school desks; slotted angles; stationery supplies – further information. E.S.B. 44036/65.

South Africa
(251/65) Agency inquiry for educational products. E.S.B. 45006/65.
(251/65) Agency inquiry for saw blades; twist drills; dish-washing machines. E.S.B. 44977/65.
(253/65) Agency inquiry for builders' hardware; furniture fittings; materials for chemicals and engineering industries. E.S.B. 23429/65.
(253/65) Agency inquiry for marine equipment. E.S.B. 45461/65.
(252/65) Inquiary for lamp bases. E.S.B. 44995/65.

Sweden
(252/65) Agency inquiry for laboratory requisites. E.S.B. 45351/65.

Switzerland
(254/65) Agency inquiry for contractors' plant. E.S.B. 45381/65.
(251/65) Inquiry for plastic foils. E.S.B. 44986/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 43875/65.

Syrian Arab Republic
(252/65) Agency inquiry for palm acid oil and palm oil. E.S.B. 44799/65.
(254/65) Agency inquiry for plastic leather-cloth and sheeting; raw materials for the soap, plastics and footwear industries. E.S.B. 877/65.

Thailand
(251/65) Inquiry for diesel engines; generator sets; lathes. E.S.B. 45058/65.
(251/65) Inquiry for ships' paints. E.S.B. 45049/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for printing machinery and supplies. E.S.B. 45028/65.

Trinidad/Tobago
(254/65) Inquiry for building materials; cafeteria, laboratory, library equipment; electrical equipment. E.S.B. 44990/65.

Turkey
(254/65) Inquiry for steel rods. E.S.B. 45329/65.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(251/65) Inquiry for cement; disinfectant; foodstuffs; iron bars; safety matches; timber. E.S.B. 44330/65.
(253/65) Inquiry for consumer goods. E.S.B. 45312/65.

United States of America
(254/65) Agency inquiry for garment and glove leathers. E.S.B. 45301/65.
(252/65) Visits of buyers. E.S.B. 6377/65.
(252/65) Inquiry for carpeting; furnishing fabrics; leather. E.S.B. 45061/65.
(253/65) Inquiry for musical instruments. E.S.B. 45237/65.
(253/65) Joint venture – manufacture of seasonings; spices; sauces; mixes and meat tenderisers. E.S.B. 45482/65.
(254/65) Inquiry for decorative wall finishes; floor finishes; leisure-time products. E.S.B. 14496/65.
(254/65) Packaging lines. E.S.B. 45457/65.

Venezuela
(253/65) Hospital programme. E.S.B. 23653/64.
(254/65) Inquiry for oakwood rum barrels. E.S.B. 45299/65.

Yugoslavia
(254/65) New currency arrangements. E.S.B. 45667/65.

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List of British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 26:

BRITISH HONDURAS (listed under BRITISH TRADE CORRESPONDENTS):
Amend the entry to read: The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Trade, Paslow Building, PO 464, Belize City.

CANADA
OTTAWA – Address of Mr. A. Currall, CMG, HM Minister (Commercial): *Delete* the telegraphic address ('Sencom, Ottawa'). *Insert* ('Ukrep, Ottawa').
At the end of this entry, *add* (Telex 206-013266 a/b Uniformott).
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.
– Address of Mr. S. Stewart, MC, Counsellor (Commercial): *Amend* the Telex number to read (Telex 206-013266 a/b Uniformott).
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

EL SALVADOR
Delete Mr. D. G. Browning, Second Secretary (Economic). *Insert* Mr. J. Hammond, First Secretary and Consul.
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

FRANCE
LYONS – At the end of this entry *add* (Telex 202-33254 a/b Britain, Lyon).

HONG KONG
Amend the entry to read – Mr. M. P. V. Hannam, The Principal Trade Commissioner, British Trade Commission, 707 Shell House, Queen's Road, Central, HONG KONG. (Postal address: PO Box 528, Hong Kong). ('Uktrade, Hong Kong'). (Tel. 230176).

LEBANON
Amend the address of the Embassy to read – Avenue de Paris, Ras Beirut, BEIRUT.
The telephone numbers remain unchanged.

MEXICO
Telex number: *Amend* the number to read (Telex 017-7894 a/b Prodrome Mex).
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON – Telex number: *Amend* the number to read (Telex 2067-3325 a/b NZ 3325).
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.
AUCKLAND – Telephone number: *Add* 20-692.
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.
CHRISTCHURCH – Telephone number: *Amend* to read 30-143.
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON – *Delete* Mr. J. B. Cullen, CBE, Counsellor (Commercial).
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.
DETROIT – *Delete* Mr. W. E. Williams, OBE. *Insert* Mr. E. W. Busby.
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.
The NOTE (in square brackets after the entry for SEATTLE) – *Amend* to read – There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and an Honorary Consul at Norfolk, who will be glad to see British business visitors. Commercial correspondence should however, be addressed in the first instance to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, or to the British Embassy, Washington, DC.
BALTIMORE – *Delete* Baltimore (Hon. C.) – Mr. J. T. Menzies, CBE, Hon. Consul. *Insert* Baltimore (V.C.) – Mr. H. M. Stewart, Vice-Consul.
The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' visits during January to March, 1966

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during January to March, 1966:

CEYLON (Colombo)	E. V. Yeo	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February	In present post since 1964.
COLOMBIA (Bogota)	K. H. Jones	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February/March	In present post since 1964.
SINGAPORE	G. S. Turner	Second Secretary (Commercial)	From late February	In present post since 1964.
	M. A. Cafferty	First Secretary (Commercial)	From late March	Previously Second Secretary (Commercial) in Argentina (Buenos Aires).
TRINIDAD (Port of Spain)	E. G. Wickens	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal) and India (Bombay).

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade, Eastern Region, and London and South-Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of *Board of Trade Journal* of November 26). Those firms and organizations *other than* in the Eastern Region and the London and South-Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import Control Regulations, 1966

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 3 (page 1352) of initial import quotas for 1966. A copy has now been received of Government Notice R1937, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 10, which sets out in detail the Import Control Regulations for 1966.

The Regulations cover five groups of commodities, as follows:

1. FREE LIST

This group consists of goods which may be imported from any country without an import permit. The goods mentioned are to be taken to include maintenance spares therefor, provided such spares do not fall under the items shown in the Restricted List in group 5. The Free List is given in full at the end of this Notice.

2. RAW MATERIALS AND CAPITAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Permits for the import of these goods, required by industry, agriculture and mining, will be granted on the following basis:—

(i) to merchants who import for re-sale – according to such quotas as may be authorised from time to time;

(ii) to manufacturers who import for their own use –

(a) for raw materials – on the basis of consumption (on application, permits will be granted for an amount equal to the difference between the cost of the stock on hand of similar goods at the time of application and the cost of four months' stock at the current rate of consumption);

(b) for capital plant and equipment – on a basis of essentiality.

The initial 1966 allocations for raw materials imported by merchants will be 50 per cent of the importer's imports during the calendar year 1964 for which he can produce stamped customs prime bills of entry.

Merchant importers of capital plant and equipment will get the following initial 1966 allocations:

(a) for that with an f.o.b. price not exceeding R1,000 per single unit – 50 per cent of their 1964 imports;

(b) for that with an f.o.b. price between R1,001 and R50,000 per single unit – on application, 25 per cent of their 1964 imports (excluding imports for state departments, provincial administrators, Iscor and the SAR and Harbours) less 50 per cent of the 'in warehouse' value of any unsold or undelivered goods or equipment as on November 1, 1965.

For plant and equipment with an f.o.b. price exceeding R50,000 per single unit, applications by merchant importers on an end-user basis will be dealt with on merit.

3. VEHICLES

This group comprises the following:

(i) motor cars,
(ii) commercial vehicles,
(iii) motor cycles,
(iv) motor scooters,
(v) mopeds and auxiliary engines, including out-board motors,
(vi) pedal cycles,
(vii) c.k.d. material for motor vehicles, and
(viii) maintenance spares and accessories for the above.

Permits for the import of these goods will be issued to registered importers in accordance with such import quotas as may be authorised from time to time.

Import permits will be issued to individuals to provide for the importation of built-up motor vehicles on the following basis:-

(a) in the case of motor vehicles with an f.o.b. cost and not exceeding R1,900 – provided the motor vehicle has been used by the applicant for a period of not less than six calendar months outside the Republic of South Africa and has been registered in the name of the applicant during that period, and

(b) in the case of a motor vehicle with an f.o.b. cost exceeding R1,900 – at any time on application.

4. CONSUMER GOODS

This group covers:

A. a number of items, listed in full at the end of this Notice, including goods which were removed from the Free List on August 25, 1965;

B. (i) general merchandise, other than the items referred to in paragraph A above,
(ii) juke boxes, pin tables, novelty tables, coin-operated machines and amusement machines,
(iii) television apparatus and equipment,
(iv) milled rice,
(v) textile piece goods imported by merchants,
(vi) timber,
(vii) fertilizers,
(viii) all other items not included in groups 1, 2, 3 or 5.

The initial 1966 import allocation for the goods in group 4A will be 50 per cent of an importer's direct imports of such goods during the calendar year 1964 for which he can, if called upon to do so, submit stamped customs prime bills of entry. The permits issued for these goods are not transferable for the importation of any other goods.

The initial 1966 import allocation for general merchandise other than those items in group 4A will be 30 per cent of an importer's assessment basis.

Importers of rice will get the same tonnage initial 1966 allocation as the initial 1965 issue, which amounted to 30 per cent of 1963 allocations. Permits will be issued on application, on receipt of signed invoices stating the f.o.b. price of the tonnages to which the importer is entitled.

5. RESTRICTED LIST

This group consists of goods which may be imported into South Africa only if the goods are specifically described in the relevant import permit.

Importers wishing to import any of the goods detailed in this group may convert their import permits into specific permits (in which the goods to be imported are described), provided –

(i) the goods to be imported under the specific permit applied for fall within the same general category as the goods detailed in the original import permit issued;

(ii) the importer surrenders R3 of his original import permit for every R1 of a specific permit required for the importation of the goods mentioned in this group.

As a concession to importers of goods detailed in this group, however, the first R5,000 of an importer's total annual quota

received may be converted for a specific permit on the basis of R1 for R1, except in the case of goods marked with an asterisk, i.e. ladies' handbags, children's handbags, and golf bags.

The Restricted List is given in detail at the end of this Notice.

Note:

Goods, other than those mentioned in the Free List, should not be shipped unless the importer is in possession of a suitable valid import permit. Goods which arrive at ports in the Republic of South Africa and for which the importer cannot produce a valid import permit, will be deemed to have been imported in contravention of the Import Control Regulations.

FREE LIST

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Tea	09.02
Petrol and aviation spirit	Ex 27.07 Ex 27.10
Kerosene	Ex 27.07 Ex 27.10
Distillate fuels and residual fuel oils	Ex 27.07 Ex 27.10
Crude oil	27.09
Lubricating greases; lubricating oils; transformer oil	Ex 27.10
Benzine, toluene, xylene, hexane, heptane, octane	Ex 29.01
Paper transfers for hosiery manufacture	Ex 32.09
Lubricating grease	Ex 34.03
Life-saving rockets and flares	Ex 36.05
X-ray plates and film	Ex 37.01 Ex 37.02
Prepared additives for mineral oils not packed for retail sale	Ex 38.14
Buckles, buckle-clasps and buckle-slides; dress shields; knitting needles, crochet needles; thimbles.	Ex 39.07
Dress shields	Ex 40.13
Typewriter erasers	Ex 40.14
Lifebuoys and lifebelts	Ex 45.03 Ex 45.04
Tracing paper; printed pattern paper for the clothing industry	Ex 48.07
Pocket diaries and refills	Ex 48.18
Belt backing; plain paper patterns or with printed instructions for dressmaking, and printed envelopes in which such patterns are imported.	Ex 48.21
Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets	Ex 49.01 Ex 49.11 Ex 49.02
Newspapers and periodicals	
Children's picture books and painting books	49.03
Music, printed or in manuscript	49.04
Maps, charts, atlases and globes	49.05
Catalogues, price lists and trade publications; paper dressmaking pattern catalogues; printers' proofs.	Ex 49.11
Wool	53.01
Wool tops	Ex 53.05
Belt backing; eyeletted tape and hook-and-eye tape	Ex 53.05
Dressing gown cord; narrow woven textile fabrics with woven fringes; ornamental trimmings in the piece; loops and loopings for the overall and clothing industry.	Ex 58.05 Ex 58.07
Embroidered edgings in the piece and motifs	Ex 58.10
Tracing cloth	Ex 59.07
Elastic trouser bindings; elastic trimmings not knitted or crocheted	Ex 59.13
Edgings, knitted not elastic nor rubberized; pyjama girdles	Ex 60.05
Suspender ends and grips	Ex 61.09
Dress shields, shoulder and other pads; dressing gown girdles	Ex 61.11
Elastic trouser bands; adjustable shoulder straps for women's underwear	Ex 61.11
Headbands and chevrettes, leather or imitation leather, for headgear; peaks	Ex 65.07
Lifebuoys and lifebelts	Ex 70.21
Diamonds, unworked	Ex 71.02
Drawing pins	Ex 73.31
Needles	Ex 73.33
Pins, including safety pins	Ex 73.34
Metal fasteners for buttons; thimbles	Ex 73.40
Drawing pins	Ex 74.14
Pins, including safety pins	Ex 74.19
Needles	Ex 76.15
Dies and cutters	Ex 82.04
Scissors, excluding those plated with precious metal	Ex 82.12
Hair clippers	Ex 82.13
Buckles, including buckle slides and buckle clasps and fasteners therefor; buckle moulds; hooks; hooks and eyes; hooks and bars and waisthooks; trouser clips and slides.	Ex 83.09
Watch-cleaning machines	Ex 84.59
Hair clippers, electric	Ex 85.07
Optical appliances and instruments	Ex 90.13
Surveying instruments	Ex 90.14
Balances with or without their weights	90.15
Drawing and mathematical sets; set squares; protractors; school rulers; compasses; dividers and protractors of the cheap school type.	Ex 90.16
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances	90.17
Gas masks and other life-saving equipment, including mine rescue apparatus	Ex 90.18
Orthopaedic appliances, surgical belts, trusses and the like; artificial limbs, eyes and other artificial parts of the body (excluding artificial teeth).	Ex 90.19
X-ray apparatus and accessories	Ex 90.20
Scientific and laboratory instruments	Ex 90.22 Ex 90.23 Ex 90.24 Ex 90.25
Verey light pistols, line-throwing guns and the like used for life saving	Ex 93.04
Needles	Ex 95.04
Whalebone supports used with clothing	Ex 95.05
Button moulds; snap fasteners, press-button tape; plain single shirt studs other than those of metal generally used in the clothing industry.	Ex 98.01
Pen holders	Ex 98.03
Pen nibs	Ex 98.04
Pencil leads; tailors' chalks	Ex 98.05
Corset basks and similar supports for articles of apparel or clothing accessories	98.13

CONSUMER GOODS (GROUP 4A)

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Waistbanding in the piece	Ex 58.05
Elastic, tape, braid, webbing and ribbon bindings, cloth labels and tabs with woven inscriptions.	Ex 58.06 Ex 58.07 Ex 59.13
Buttonhole gimp yarn	Ex 58.07
Welts and/or knitted ribbing	Ex 60.01
Slide fasteners and parts: adjustable slide fasteners	98.02
Unprocessed cotton, including linters	Ex 55.01 Ex 55.02
Yarns, threads and twists, excluding the following:	Ex 40.07 50.04
(i) any yarn of wool, synthetic or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, single or plied, dyed or undyed, bleached or unbleached, prepared in the form of cones, hanks, skeins, balls, etc., for use as hand-knitting yarn for retail sale.	50.05 50.06 50.07 Ex 51.01 Ex 51.02 Ex 51.03 52.01 53.06 53.07 53.08 53.09
(ii) Sewing threads and twists containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in units of more than 300 yards.	Ex 53.10 54.03 54.04 55.05 Ex 55.06 56.05
(iii) Man-made polyamide continuous yarn not for retail sale	Ex 56.06 57.05 57.06 57.07
Man-made staple fibres	56.01 56.04
Plastic sheeting in rolls other than foam plastic	Ex 39.01 Ex 39.02 Ex 39.05
Whalebone and other collar supports, including those of cardboard, celluloid and plastic and other packing pieces of celluloid, plastic, cardboard and/or reinforced cardboard.	Ex 39.03 Ex 48.21 Ex 48.15 Ex 49.11 Ex 98.13
Printed cloth labels and tabs	Ex 49.11
Sausage casings (animal)	Ex 50.04
Sausage casings (other)	Ex 39.07 Ex 48.21
Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of five centigrammes or better), including weight-operated counting and checking machinery, but excluding weighbridges; weighing machine weights of all kinds.	Ex 84.20
Primary batteries suitable for hearing aids	Ex 85.03
Laboratory glassware	Ex 70.17
Clock movements	91.07 91.08 91.09 91.10 91.11
Projectors, cinematographic and image (excluding projectors for film of a width up to and including 35 mm.).	Ex 90.08 Ex 90.09
Cameras (excluding cameras for film of a width up to and including 35 mm.) and accessories.	Ex 90.07 Ex 90.08
Cinematographic film	Ex 37.02 Ex 37.04 Ex 37.06 Ex 37.07
Photographic film	Ex 37.01 Ex 37.02 Ex 37.04 Ex 37.05
Photographic paper, sensitized	Ex 37.03
Tower and turret bells and parts thereof	Ex 83.11
Hearing aids	Ex 90.19
Oil baize and oil cloth	Ex 59.09
Bibs and feeders	Ex 40.13 Ex 39.07 60.05 Ex 61.02
Tape and wire recorders	Ex 92.11
Tapes and wire prepared for sound recording	Ex 92.12
Safety razor blades	Ex 82.11

(Continued on next page)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed **to H. M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Razors and shavers	Ex 82.11
Hairdriers (domestic)	Ex 85.12
	Ex 85.07
Shaving brushes	Ex 71.13
	Ex 96.02
Food mincers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Food mincers, other	Ex 82.08
Food mixers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Food mixers, other	Ex 82.08
'Espresso' type coffee percolators, electrically heated	Ex 84.17
Vegetable peelers, electro-mechanical with self-contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Vegetable peelers, other	Ex 82.08
Egg beaters	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Egg whisks	Ex 82.08
Icing sets	Ex 73.38
	Ex 76.15
	Ex 80.06
Flat irons, paraffin and petrol types	Ex 82.04
Needles and spare parts for all domestic sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Clocks and watches (excluding gold and silver-cased)	91.01
	91.02
	91.03
	91.04
	Ex 91.05
Harmonicas, piano accordions and concertinas	Ex 92.04
Airguns	Ex 93.05
Airgun pellets	Ex 93.07
Smokers' pipes	Ex 98.11
Cartridges (excluding .22 cartridges)	Ex 93.07
Fieldglasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes	Ex 90.05
Household crockery (excluding ornaments)	Ex 69.12
Household glassware (excluding ornaments)	Ex 70.31
Knitting machines (domestic)	Ex 84.37
Barbers' rubber combs	Ex 98.12
Dishwashing equipment	Ex 84.19
Glasswashing equipment	Ex 84.19
Food slicers	Ex 82.04
	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Vacuum cleaners	Ex 85.06
Hedge shears, pruners and secateurs	Ex 82.01
	Ex 82.13
Oil lamps and lanterns, L/P lamps and lanterns, L/P gas heaters, metal torches (excluding batteries).	Ex 83.07
	Ex 69.13
	Ex 70.14
	Ex 74.17
	Ex 85.10
Vacuum flasks	Ex 98.15
Cutlery, spoons and forks (including blanks).	Ex 82.09
	Ex 82.14
Steel carving sets	Ex 82.09
	Ex 82.14
Strainers and sieves	Ex 73.38
Bacon slicers	Ex 82.04
	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Graters	Ex 82.04
Tin openers	Ex 82.04
Skimmers	Ex 44.22
	Ex 73.38
	Ex 75.06
Patty pans	Ex 70.13
	Ex 73.38
Pastry mixers	Ex 84.30
Padlocks	Ex 83.01
Pocket knives and kitchen knives	Ex 82.09
Fountain pens, ball-point pens and refills therefor	Ex 98.03
Self-propelling pencils, ball-point pencils and refills therefor	Ex 98.03
Secondhand overcoats	Ex 61.01
Handkerchiefs	61.05
Infants' knitted outerwear, not exceeding 20 inches chest measurement, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches in length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length.	Ex 60.03 Ex 61.04
Organs and harmoniums	Ex 92.03
Pianos	Ex 92.01
Gramophones	Ex 92.11
Domestic sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Firearms, including gas pistols and humane killers	Ex 93.03
	Ex 93.04
Spare parts and needles for industrial sewing and knitting machines	Ex 84.41
Room air conditioners	Ex 84.12
Air pressure gauges	Ex 90.24
Gas supply and production meters	Ex 90.26
Stapling machines and tools	Ex 82.04
	Ex 84.32
	Ex 84.33
	Ex 84.47
	Ex 84.54
	Ex 84.59
Banding machines and tools	Ex 82.04
	Ex 84.19
Industrial sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Calculating machines	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Cash registers	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Coin counting and sorting machines	Ex 84.53
Electronic data-processing machines	Ex 84.54
Tabulators	Ex 84.53
Postal franking machines	Ex 84.53
Ticket-issuing machines	Ex 84.52
Cheque-writing machines	Ex 84.52
Adding machines	Ex 84.51
	Ex 84.52
Accounting machines	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Bookkeeping machines	Ex 84.53
Addressing machines	Ex 84.54
Duplicating machines	Ex 84.54
Typewriters	Ex 84.51

FREE LIST

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Photocopying machines	Ex 84.54
Dictating machines	Ex 92.11
Duplicating machine ink	Ex 32.13
Stencil sheets for duplicating	Ex 48.13
Aeroplanes and gliders	Ex 88.02

(All goods mentioned in this group shall include maintenance spares therefor, provided such spares do not fall under the items in respect of which a specific permit is required in terms of group 5 of this Notice.)

RESTRICTED LIST

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Meat and edible meat offals (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked or otherwise prepared or preserved, whether tinned or not), soups and similar substances used as food.	02.01 02.02 02.03 02.04 02.06 16.01 Ex 16.02 Ex 21.05
Fish, including fry and ova, anchovies, caviare, lax, lobster and fish pastes, but excluding salted herrings and kippered herrings.	Ex 03.01 Ex 03.02 03.03 16.04 16.05
Milk, in sweetened condensed, unsweetened condensed, desiccated or other form, and including skimmed or separated milk; cream.	04.01 04.02
Jams, jellies and honey, artificial honey, pudding, cake and jelly powders, ice cream mixes, n.e.e.	Ex 04.06 Ex 17.02 Ex 19.02 Ex 20.05
Vegetables: tinned or otherwise preserved	21.07 07.02 07.03 Ex 07.04 Ex 20.01 Ex 20.02
Coriander seed, whole or prepared in any form; prepared spices; all culinary herbs.	Ex 07.04 Ex 09.04 Ex 09.06 Ex 09.07 Ex 09.08 Ex 09.09 Ex 09.10 Ex 12.07
Soya beans: groundnuts; vanilla beans: leguminous seeds (including peas, beans and lentils), n.e.e. (dried, whole, split, ground or otherwise prepared).	07.05 09.05 11.03 Ex 12.01 Ex 21.07
Fruits; fresh or green, bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, including candied peel, dried fruit and fruit pulp, but excluding dates, glacé cherries and tamarinds.	Ex 08.01 08.02 08.03 08.04 08.06 08.07 08.08 08.09 08.10 08.11 08.12 08.13 20.03 Ex 20.04 Ex 20.06
Coffee (roasted or ground; mixed; substitutes for coffee)	Ex 09.01 Ex 21.01
Confectionery, including slab chocolate, ice-cream mixes made with sugar, sweetened cocoa or chocolate, sweetmeats, crystallized fruit, chow-chow, Christmas stockings, crackers or bonbons and surprise packets, but excluding ice cream, ginger preserved in syrup or brine or in some other manner, and candied ginger.	Ex 09.01 Ex 21.01 Ex 17.04 Ex 18.06 Ex 20.04 Ex 21.07 Ex 97.05
Millet and manna	Ex 10.07
Starch, excluding potato starch	Ex 11.08
Wood, excluding veneer sheets	Ex 12.07 44.03 44.04 44.05 44.06 Ex 44.09 Ex 44.10 44.11 44.13 Ex 44.14 Ex 44.15 44.16 Ex 44.17 44.18 44.19 Ex 98.11
Meat pastes, potted or tinned	Ex 16.02
Loaf and cube sugar, and glucose	Ex 17.01 Ex 17.02 Ex 17.05
Infants' foods, patent or proprietary cornflour or other farinaceous and cereal foods.	Ex 19.02 19.05 Ex 20.02 Ex 21.07
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli	19.03
Biscuits, cakes, puddings, pastry and bread, including diabetic bread	19.07 19.08
Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments	Ex 20.01 Ex 20.02 21.03 21.04
Instant pudding	21.07

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Beverages not exceeding 3% of proof spirit; fruit juices, cordials, syrups and other kinds.	Ex 22.02
Wines, all types, including champagne	22.04 22.05 22.06
Liqueurs, cordials, mixed potable spirits and other potable spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit.	Ex 22.07 Ex 22.09
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Ex 24.01
Tobacco, manufactured	Ex 24.02
Cigarettes	Ex 24.02
Snuff	Ex 24.02
Cement and concrete proofers (including hydraulic lime, roofing and similar prepared adhesive cement and other adhesives), but excluding 'white' and refractory cement for building purposes.	Ex 25.22 Ex 25.23 Ex 27.16 Ex 32.12 35.06 Ex 38.19 Ex 39.05 Ex 40.06
Natural asphalt and bitumen (including rock asphalt); petroleum bitumen; bitumen emulsions and mastics.	Ex 27.14 Ex 27.15 Ex 27.16
Fertilizers	31.01 31.02 31.03 31.04 31.05
Paints, ready-mixed for use; and enamels, poster colours, flat oil paints and sheep-marking oils; colour washes and distempers in paste or powder form; colours ground in oil, but excluding artists' colours.	32.09 Ex 32.10
Polishes	34.05
Dextrinized starch, adhesives and glue, in bulk, but excluding vegetable gum	Ex 35.01 Ex 35.03 35.05
Fireworks of all descriptions	Ex 36.05
Matches	36.06
Thermosetting resin-laminated decorative plastic sheeting and sheets; plastic tubing; household articles made wholly or mainly of moulded or extruded plastic material.	Ex 39.01 Ex 39.02 Ex 39.07
Tiles	Ex 39.01 Ex 39.02 Ex 39.07 Ex 40.08 Ex 40.14 Ex 44.06 Ex 44.28 Ex 45.04 Ex 48.12 Ex 59.10 Ex 68.03 Ex 68.07 Ex 68.08 Ex 68.09 Ex 68.10 Ex 68.11 Ex 68.12 Ex 68.13 Ex 69.01 Ex 69.02 Ex 69.04 Ex 69.05 Ex 69.07 Ex 69.08 Ex 70.16
Regenerated cellulose tape (transparent and pressure sensitive)	39.03
Bags of regenerated cellulose film; printed or unprinted paper bags (including pictorial seed packets of paper), and bags made of aluminium foil backed or lined with paper.	Ex 39.07 Ex 48.16 Ex 76.16
Transmission belts and belting; conveyor belts and belting	Ex 39.07 40.10 Ex 42.04 Ex 42.06 59.16
Towels, tissues, novelties, decorations, curtains blinds, tablecloths and similar articles of paper or paperboard, but excluding merit stars, paper shapes and gummed paper squares; badges and signs of plastic or plastic and metal.	Ex 39.07 Ex 48.21
Jewellery and imitation jewellery (including rolled-gold, enamel or gilt jewellery; imitation pearls; ornamental hat pins, hairpins and buckles; bangles, necklaces, girdles, muff chains, clasps and similar articles of adornment), but excluding jeweller's findings.	Ex 39.07 Ex 44.27 Ex 61.11 Ex 69.13 Ex 70.19 Ex 71.12 Ex 71.15 Ex 71.16 Ex 95.01 Ex 95.02 Ex 95.03 Ex 95.04 Ex 95.05 Ex 95.06
Jute bags (lined or unlined) and bags made from plastic or other material, of a kind used for the packing of goods.	Ex 39.07 Ex 62.03
All clothing (including infants' napkins), excluding secondhand overcoats, infants' knitted outerwear not exceeding 20 inches chest measurement, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches in length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length, bibs and feeders.	Ex 39.07 Ex 40.13 Ex 42.03 Ex 43.04 Ex 60.03 60.04 Ex 60.05 Ex 60.06 61.01 61.02 Ex 61.03 61.04 Ex 61.09 Ex 61.10 Ex 63.01 Ex 64.06 Ex 68.13
Synthetic rubber	40.02
Rubber hose	40.09
Rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes	Ex 40.11
Gloves	Ex 40.13 Ex 42.03 60.02 Ex 60.06 Ex 61.10
Ladies' handbags, children's handbags, and golf bags	Ex 68.13 Ex 42.02 Ex 43.04 Ex 46.03 Ex 71.14
Ties	Ex 42.03 60.05 61.07
Articles of furskins	43.03
Wood wool and wood flour	44.12
Plywood	Ex 44.15
Handles, wooden	Ex 44.25
Portable electric lamps	Ex 44.27 Ex 83.07 Ex 90.13
Basketwork and wickerwork	46.03
Toilet paper; waxed paper; gummed paper tape; pressure-sensitive adhesive paper, including masking tape.	Ex 48.07 Ex 48.15
Felt, dampcourse and similar substances, in rolls or otherwise, for building purposes, including the wrapping of water pipes.	Ex 48.07 Ex 51.02
Pulpboard for building purposes	48.09
Floor coverings on a base of paper/paperboard, whether or not cut to size, with or without a coating of linoleum compound.	48.12
Loose-leaf covers and binders; letter or document files in book or folder form; plain paper stationery.	Ex 48.14 Ex 48.18
Cardboard boxes, jars, cups and cartons, and paper cups, printed or otherwise	Ex 48.16
Printed, ruled, lithographed, or embossed labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls, but excluding cloth labels and tabs.	48.19
Labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls, made of aluminium foil (printed or unprinted), backed with paper or plastic material; paper serviettes; paper doilies and paper mats.	Ex 48.21 Ex 76.16
Sanitary pads	Ex 48.21
Towels, sanitary and other	Ex 58.02 Ex 58.06
Poplin	50.09 55.09 56.07
Blankets and rugs; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs and known as kaffir sheets; blanketing; padded quilts.	Ex 53.11 Ex 55.09 Ex 56.07 Ex 60.05 62.01 Ex 63.01 Ex 94.04
Jute fibre, jute bagging, sacking and hessian	57.03 Ex 57.10
Tulle and other net fabrics, hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strip or in motifs; knitted or crocheted fabrics similar to lace.	58.08 58.09 60.01 60.05 60.06 62.02
Twine, rope and cordage	59.04
Towels and bath mats of woven terry towelling	Ex 59.06 Ex 60.05 Ex 60.06 Ex 61.08
Candlewick	Ex 59.14
Hosiery, finished or unfinished	Ex 60.03 Ex 61.10
Shawls	Ex 60.05 Ex 61.06
Dish cloths, floor cloths, floor swabs, scouring cloths and similar cleaning cloths	Ex 61.09 Ex 61.11 Ex 62.05
Hats, caps, bonnets and berets, but excluding hoods, shapes and rubber bathing caps.	Ex 63.01 65.03 65.04 65.05 Ex 65.06
Boots and shoes, excluding ballet dancing shoes, skating boots and spiked running shoes.	64.01 Ex 64.02 64.03 Ex 64.04
Artificial flowers	Ex 90.19 Ex 67.02
Abrasive paper and cloth (excluding resin-bonded abrasives and water paper); abrasive wheels.	Ex 68.04 Ex 68.06
Baths, cisterns, lavatory basins, sanitary pans, sinks, urinals and other sanitary-ware of earthenware or stone, including porcelainware.	69.10
Gold and silver plate, and cutlery, spoons, forks and hollow-ware, plated with precious metal, but excluding communion sets.	71.13 Ex 73.38 Ex 74.18 Ex 75.06 Ex 82.09 Ex 82.14
Barbed and other fencing wire; baling wire	Ex 73.14 Ex 73.26
Pipes, piping and tubes	73.17 Ex 73.18 Ex 75.04 Ex 78.05 Ex 79.04 Ex 80.05 Ex 83.08
Pipe fittings, viz.: (i) black malleable cast iron (ii) galvanized malleable cast iron (iii) cocks, taps and valves, viz. hose and toilet bibcocks, plain; pillar and stop cocks; bath, handbasin, shower and sink watermixers; shower units; tank locking cocks; ball valves; gate or sluice valves for use with pipes of an internal diameter not exceeding 8 inches.	Ex 73.20 — — 84.61
Electric conduit tubing, rigid or flexible	Ex 73.18 Ex 83.08 Ex 85.27 Ex 80.05
Cylinders of a type used for liquid petroleum gas	Ex 73.24
Wire netting	Ex 73.27
Bolts and nuts of metal	Ex 73.32 Ex 74.15 Ex 75.06 Ex. 7703

(*Continued on next page*)

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Wood screws and roofing screws of metal	Ex 79.06 Ex 73.32 Ex 74.15 Ex 75.06 Ex 77.03 Ex 79.06
Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and steam-jacketed pans, not being for industrial or manufacturing purposes, but excluding L/P gas heaters.	Ex 73.36 Ex 73.37 Ex 73.38 Ex 74.17 Ex 84.17 Ex 84.40 Ex 85.12 Ex 85.19
Enamelware and domestic hollow-ware, excluding pressings and stampings in the rough, strainers, sieves, graters, skimmers and patty pans.	Ex 73.38 Ex 74.18 Ex 75.06 Ex 76.15 Ex 80.06 Ex 82.14 Ex 83.07
Baths	Ex 73.38 Ex 74.19
Buckets, household and sanitary, of metal	Ex 73.38 Ex 76.15
Plain copper wire, insulated electric cable and wire	Ex 74.03 Ex 74.10 Ex 85.23
Printed or unprinted aluminium foil, backed with paper or plastic	Ex 76.04
Serrated saw banding; concrete mixers; conveyors	Ex 82.02 Ex 83.22 Ex 84.56
Miners' safety lamps (cap lamps), electric	Ex 83.07 Ex 85.10
Badges, name or number plates, and similar articles (signs), of metal – enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed, varnished or lacquered.	Ex 83.14
Welding electrodes	Ex 83.15
Windmills, working heads, turbine pumps other than submersible	Ex 84.07 Ex 84.08 Ex 84.10
Household refrigerators, deep freezers, ice-cream cabinets and frozen food display cabinets.	Ex 84.15
Conveyors	Ex 84.22
Conveyors, differential chain hoists; triple spur-gear chain hoists	Ex 84.22
Scrapers	Ex 84.23
Ploughs, except: (a) reversible ploughs, (b) ploughs with more than four shares, (c) power-driven rotary ploughs; harrows other than: (a) the offset disc type over 6 feet 6 inches in width, and (b) the one-way disc type over 6 feet 6 inches in width; ploughshares and discs; buckrakes; cultivators, other than power-driven; fertilizer distributors, other than power-driven; hammer mills and combination hammer mills; maize pickers and harvesters; peanut pickers, diggers and harvesters; animal-drawn, tractor-drawn or mounted planters; potato spinners, diggers and harvesters; shellers and threshers, power-driven.	Ex 84.24 Ex 84.25 Ex 84.28
Lawnmowers, excluding mowers with a cut exceeding 20 inches	Ex 84.25
Domestic laundry washing machines	Ex 84.40
Generators up to 7½ kilowatt	Ex 85.01
Moulded case circuit breakers; motor control and sub-station control panels; battery chargers; ballasts for fluorescent lamps; electric generating sets; roof junction boxes; low voltage lightning arrestors; liquid motor-starters; distribution boards.	Ex 85.01 Ex 85.19
Electric motors, not less than 1 hp, excluding single-phase motors	Ex 85.01
Electric floor polishers, including vacuum cleaner/floor polisher combinations	Ex 85.06
Generators up to 250 amps	Ex 85.11
Gramradios, radio receiving sets and television receiving sets, assembled or unassembled, with or without cabinets, and including cabinets imported separately, but excluding gramradio turntable units and also motors, pick-ups and record changers for gramradios, imported separately.	Ex 85.15
Vacuum or gas-filled electric lamps bulbs, not exceeding 500 watts and of a type commonly used for indoor lighting.	Ex 85.20
Perambulators and baby carts	Ex 87.13
Fieldglasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes	Ex 90.05
Photographic cameras for film of a width up to 35 mm.	Ex 90.07
Cine projectors, 8 mm.	Ex 90.08
Cine cameras, 8 mm.	Ex 90.08
Image projectors for film of a width up to 35 mm.	Ex 90.09
Gramophone and phonograph records	Ex 92.12
Furniture – seagrass, rattan or wicker	Ex 94.01
Brushes, brooms, whisk brushes, feather dusters and mops, but excluding artists or signwriters' brushes, shaving brushes and hairbrushes.	96.01 Ex 96.02 96.04
Switches for electric stoves and hot-plates; electrical cooking and heating appliances, not for industrial purposes, but excluding: (a) heating resistance units for stoves, hotplates and ovens; (b) laboratory drying or heating ovens and furnaces, and laboratory incubators; (c) hair driers and curlers; (d) electrically-heated dish-washing machines, glass-washing machines and 'Expresso' coffee machines being hotel kitchen equipment.	Ex 85.12 Ex 85.19

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Amendments to the import tariff

THE BOLETIM OFICIAL DE MOCAMBIQUE, First Series, No. 31 of July 31, 1965, published Legislative Decree No. 2622, authorizing the following amendments to the Mozambique import tariff:

Tariff No.	Old Duty	New Duty
	(Escudos per kg.)	
70.13.03	5·00	10·00
76.15	24·00	50·00
86.07.01	1·00	3·20

Additional notes to items 73.27, 73.32, 74.15, 76.16, 79.06 and 48.07.05 lay down special rates of duty in certain circumstances. The provisions of the note to heading 73.10 are extended to sub-headings 73.10.06 and 73.10.07. The following is added to Note 2 to sub-heading 73.23.01:

"... and drums used for putting up lubricating compounds and oils classified under sub-headings 27.10.09, 27.10.10, 27.10.11 and 34.03.02."

The *Boletim Oficial de Mocambique*, First Series No. 31 of July 31, 1965, also published Legislative Decree No. 2623, authorizing the following amendments to the import tariff:

Tariff No.	Old Duty	New Duty
	(Escudos per kg.)	
59.05.01	8·00	25·00

The following note to sub-heading 59.05.01 is inserted:

"The rate for the present sub-heading is reduced to Escudos 8.00 per kg. so long as the industry in the Province does not produce sufficient quantities to meet the needs of consumption."

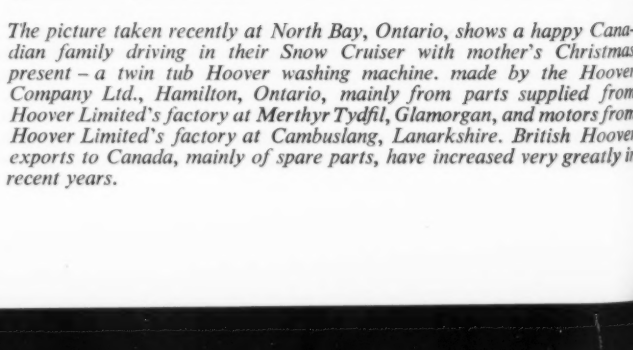
The same Boletim also published Legislative Decree No. 2624, authorising the following amendments to the import tariff:

The rates for the following sub-headings of the Import Tariff approved by Legislative Decree No. 2484 of June 1, 1964, shall be considered as suspended and, for the purposes of collection of duties, replaced by the rates listed below:

Tariff No.	Duty
	Esc. per kg.
73.29.06	2·00
73.40.05	5·00
73.40.06	5·00
74.07.01	7·20
	ad valorem
83.07.04	30%
84.06.02	6%
84.10.03	6%
84.15.04	6%
84.22.01	6%
84.56.07	1%
98.03.02	30%

These Decrees came into force on July 31, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).



The picture taken recently at North Bay, Ontario, shows a happy Canadian family driving in their Snow Cruiser with mother's Christmas present – a twin tub Hoover washing machine. made by the Hoover Company Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, mainly from parts supplied from Hoover Limited's factory at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, and motors from Hoover Limited's factory at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. British Hoover exports to Canada, mainly of spare parts, have increased very greatly in recent years.

Amendments to the import tariff (2)

THE BOLETIM OFICIAL DE MOCAMBIQUE, First Series No. 30, of September 18, 1965, published Legislative Decree No. 2640, authorizing the following amendments to the Mozambique tariff:

Tariff No.	New Duty	Old Duty
	(Escudos per kg. unless otherwise stated)	
21.02	36·00	10·00
84.01.01	2% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
84.02.01	2% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
84.04.01	2% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
84.14.01	5% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
84.17.02	5% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
84.22.02	6% *ad val.*	2·80
84.28.05	6% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
84.34.02	8% *ad val.*	8·00
84.34.04	8% *ad val.*	1·20
84.60.03	11% *ad val.*	3·00
84.65.01	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.02	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.03	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.04	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.05	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.06	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.07	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.08	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
84.65.09	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.01.01	8·00	12·00
85.01.02	6·00	9·00
85.01.03	4·00	6·00
85.01.07	4% *ad val.*	14·00
85.01.08	10% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*
85.11.01	6% *ad val.*	2·40
85.17.02	14·00	28·00
85.19.08	3% *ad val.*	35% *ad val.*
85.19.09	3% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
85.19.12	40·00	30·00
85.28.01	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.02	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.03	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.04	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.05	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.06	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.07	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.08	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*
85.28.10	4% *ad val.*	13% *ad val.*

The following notes are inserted in the import tariff:

(a) **Note to heading 21.02**
Coffee extracts and essences are liable to a rate of Escudos 10.00 per kg.

(b) **Note to sub-heading 38.19.09**
Brake oils, made up of mixtures of vegetable oils, in particular castor oil, and industrial alcohol, are liable to a rate of Escudos 15.00 per kg.

This Decree came into force on September 18, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA

Global quotas

IT HAS BEEN announced in Ouagadougou, Republic of Upper Volta, that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods from November 20:

Quota no.	Description	Quota values in French francs
4	Whisky and gin	90,000
	Preserved foodstuffs	18,000
6	Tea	8,000
15	Fabrics, printed and non-printed	700,000
19	Enamelled articles	200,000
	Brazing irons	4,000
	Hurricane lamps	20,000
20	Sewing machines	7,000
	Air conditioners and refrigerators	200,000
	Office machines	30,000
	Radio sets, domestic	17,000
	Photo-cinema apparatus and accessories	33,000
	Torch cases	27,000
22 and 23	Motor-cars, motor-cycles, cycles and spare parts	400,000
24	Wrapping paper	4,000

With regard to unexpended balances of quotas which are not included in the above list, importers may apply for licences to the Service du Commerce Exterieur de la Republique de Haute-Volta, Ouagadougou.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

NIGERIA

Customs tariff amendments

THE FIRST and Second Schedules to the Nigerian Customs Tariff are amended by the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1965, as below, and became effective from December 11.

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
	FIRST SCHEDULE – IMPORT DUTIES	
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01/03.	*Delete* all expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute 'Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01/03: A. Printed . . . the square yard £0 3s. 6d. or 50%. B. Other . . . the square yard £0 2s. 0d. or 40%.'
55.07/09	Woven fabrics of cotton: C	*Delete* the rate of duty and substitute the square yard £0 3s. 6d. or 50%.
	E. Other: (1)	*Delete* all the expressions in the column 'Tariff Description' and substitute 'Plain weave, unbleached or bleached but not mercerized, dyed or otherwise processed.'
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste).	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute 'woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): A. Printed . . . the square yard £0 3s. 6d. or 50%. B. Other . . . the square yard £0 2s. 0d. or 40%.'
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic not rubberized: A and B	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: A. Knitted fabric of the type normally used in the manufacture of singlets . . . the pound £0 5s. 3d. or 50%. B. Other . . . the square yard £0 2s. 0d. or 40%.
60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberized (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): A and B	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: A. Knitted fabric of the type normally used in the manufacture of singlets . . . the pound £0 5s. 3d. or 50%. B. Other . . . the square yard £0 2s. 0d. or 40%.
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel: A	*Delete* all expressions in the column 'Tariff Description' and substitute 'Bars and rods (except concrete reinforcing bars and rods) unworked or cut to size but not otherwise worked'.
	B	*Delete* the rate of duty and substitute '50%'.
73.38	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary-ware for indoor use and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel: A	*Delete* the rate of duty and substitute '75%'.
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines: A to E	*Delete* the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: A. Engines specialized for use in aircraft and parts therefor . . . Free. B. Engines, propulsion or auxiliary, specially designed for marine use: (1) Outboard engines . . . 33⅓%. (2) Other . . . Free. (3) Parts: (a) For (2) imported by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Minister . . . 20%. (b) Other . . . 33⅓%. C. Road motor vehicle engines and parts therefor . . . 33⅓%. D. Other: (1) Industrial . . . Free. (2) Identifiable parts for (1) . . . 5%. (3) Other, including parts . . . 33⅓%.

(*Continued on next page*)

NIGERIA, *continued*

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
84.63/65	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), fly-wheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings; gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paper-board) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings; machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter	After 'chapter' in the last line of the column 'Tariff Description' insert 'colon'. *Delete* the rate of duty and substitute: A. Stern tubes, propeller-shaft and propeller: (1) Imported for the construction of steam or motor vessels, by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Minister . . . 20%. (2) Other . . . 33⅓%. B. Other . . . 33⅓%.
85.08/09	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines, and dynamos and cut-outs for use therewith; electrical lighting and signalling equipment, windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters, for cycles or motor vehicles: A to C	*Delete* the expression in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: A. Starting and ignition equipment specialized for use in aircraft or for engines of heading 84.06 B (2) . . . Free. B. Dynamos for marine inboard engines imported for construction of steam or motor vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Minister . . . 20%. C. Other . . . 40%. D. Parts . . . 33⅓%.
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flash-bulbs: B	*Delete* the expression in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: B. Photographic flash-bulbs and projector lamps . . . 100%.
89.01/03	Ships, boats, tugs, launches, lighters and other vessels not falling within any of the following headings of this Chapter: light vessels, fire floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other special purpose vessels; floating docks: B	*Delete* the expression in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and substitute: B. Vessels not exceeding 250 gross tons imported assembled or in sections to be assembled locally: (1) Pleasure craft, touring launches and commercial craft of a range not exceeding 100 feet in length . . . 50%. (2) Hull, bare, imported for the construction of steam or motor vessels, by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Minister . . . 20%. (3) Other, except where the Minister is satisfied that they cannot be built in Nigeria . . . 33⅓%.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Exemptions from Import Duty

Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act 1965 (which relates to exemptions from import duties of Customs) is amended by the insertion of the following new item:

	Articles	Goods to be manufactured
3 (21)	Angle iron (heading 73.11, 73.21), flat bar (heading 73.10), steel sheet plate (heading 73.09, 73.13), steel strips (heading 73.12, 73.21) and steel tubes (heading 73.17/20, 73.21).	Metal beds and chairs.

Explanatory Notes:
This Order has the following effects:

FIRST SCHEDULE – IMPORT DUTY

Full Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Effect
51.04, 56.07, 55.07/09	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres and cotton.	Increases the rate of duty on woven fabrics of man-made fibres to 3s. 6d. per square yard or 50% *ad valorem*, and reduces the specific rate of duty on woven fabrics of cotton from 4s. to 3s. 6d. the square yard.
60.01, 60.06	Knitted or crocheted fabrics . .	Imposes duty at 5s. 3d. the lb. or 50% *ad valorem* on the types of knitted fabrics normally used for the manufacture of singlets.
73.10	Bars and rods	Increases the rate of duty on steel reinforcing bars and rods from 33⅓% to 50% *ad valorem*.
73.38	Domestic utensils	Increases the rate of duty from 50% to 75% *ad valorem*.

Any inquiries relating to the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (No. 2) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 14), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 817 of December 17 amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1965, to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE By the insertion of the following items:				
Ex 331 (2)	Silage additives containing not less than 75% by weight of calcium formate . . *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2)	Weftless strapping tape composed of parallel-laid rayon cords *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

(Britain pays the column B rate of duty.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Customs tariff

MODIFICATIONS to the Egyptian Customs Tariff have been announced in Decree No. 3291 of 1965. They are as follows:

Item No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty
70/10	Carboys, bottles, jars, tubular containers and similar containers of glass, of a kind commonly used for conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other enclosures of glass:		
	(a) Carboys, capacity of 25 litres or more .	Value	20%
	(b) Bottles for packing eyedrops, nose drops, and similar medical preparations . .	Value	25%
	(c) Stoppers and other closures of glass . .	Value	35%
	(d) Others		100%

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 462).

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

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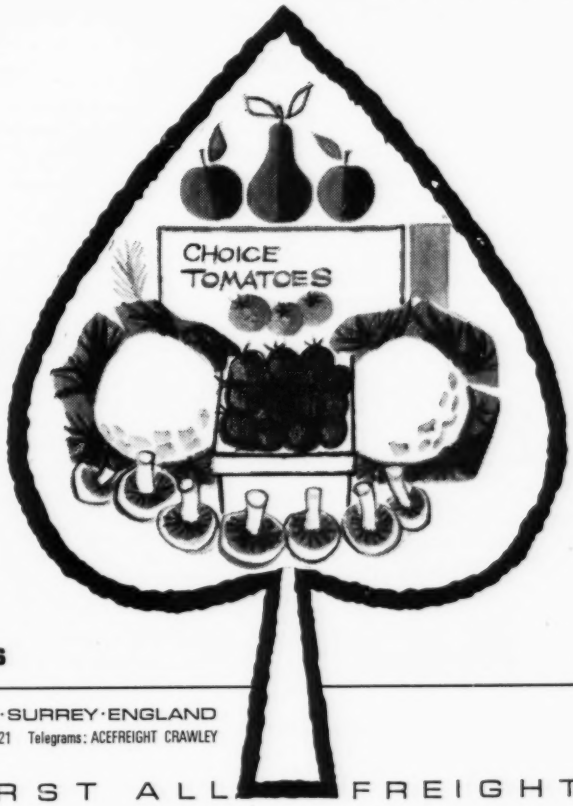

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JORDAN

Customs tariff amendments

THE JORDANIAN *Official Gazette* No. 1880 of October 17 published the following amendments to the tariff.

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Unit	Rate of duty
8/5	Nuts:		
	(a) Almonds:		
	(1) shelled	kg. gross	30 fils
	(2) unshelled	kg. net	50 fils
	(b) Walnuts:		
	(1) shelled	kg. gross	15 fils
	(2) unshelled	kg. net	30 fils
	(c) Hazelnuts:		
	(1) shelled	kg. gross	30 fils
	(2) unshelled	kg. net	50 fils
	(d) Peanuts:		
	(1) shelled	kg. gross	50 fils
	(2) unshelled	kg. net	80 fils
	(e) Chestnuts	kg. gross	40 fils
	(f) Pine seed:		
	(1) shelled	kg. gross	45 fils
	(2) unshelled	kg. net	80 fils
	(g) Others	*ad val.*	25%
9/8/b	Cardamoms	kg. net	150 fils
16/2	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	*ad val.*	3%
16/4/b	Others	*ad val.*	3%
18/1	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	*ad val.*	3%
22/5/a	Wine	Litre	350 fils
22/5/b/1	Champagne	Litre	650 fils
22/5/b/2	Others	Litre	650 fils
22/5/c	Others	Litre	350 fils
22/6	Vermouth and other wines	Litre	550 fils
22/9/b/1	Arak	Litre	550 fils
22/9/b/2	Whisky	Litre	750 fils
22/9/b/3	Brandy	Litre	750 fils
22/9/b/4	Gin	Litre	750 fils
22/9/b/5	Vodka	Litre	750 fils
22/9/b/6	Others	Litre	750 fils
22/9/c	Spirituous beverages, sweetened and aromated	Litre	750 fils
22/9/d	Other spirituous preparations	Litre	750 fils
22/9/e	Compound alcoholic preparation	Litre	750 fils
30/3/d	Others	*ad val.*	1%
30/5	Other pharmaceutical goods	*ad val.*	1%
37/7/c/2	Others	kg. net	3,000 fils
39/1/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
39/2/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
39/3/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
39/4/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
39/5/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
39/6/a	Used in the plastic industry	*ad val.*	2%
64/1	Footwear with outer soles	*ad val.*	65%
64/2/a	With leather uppers	*ad val.*	65%
64/2/b/1	Sports shoes	*ad val.*	40%
64/2/b/2	Others	*ad val.*	75%
64/3/a	With wood soles	*ad val.*	35%
64/3/b	Others	*ad val.*	75%
64/4	Footwear with outer soles of other materials	*ad val.*	75%
64/5/c/1	Soles and heels	*ad val.*	65%
64/5/c/2	Soles and heels of plastic	*ad val.*	35%
64/5/c/3	Others	*ad val.*	75%
64/5/d	Others	*adv al.*	75%
64/6	Gaiters, spats, etc.	*ad val.*	75%
82/11/c	Safety razor blades	*ad val.*	10%
82/14	Spoons, forks, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
84/51	Typewriters	*ad val.*	10%
84/52	Calculating machines	*ad val.*	10%
84/53	Statistical machines	*ad val.*	10%
84/54	Other office machines	*ad val.*	10%
84/55	Parts and accessories	*ad val.*	10%
91/1	Pocket watches, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
97/6	Appliances, apparatus, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
98/3/a	Of precious metals	*ad val.*	10%
98/3/b	Others	*ad val.*	10%
98/4	Pen nibs and points	*ad val.*	10%
98/5	Pencils, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
98/6	Slates and boards, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
98/7	Date, sealing, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
98/8	Typewriter and similar, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
98/9	Sealing wax, etc.	*ad val.*	10%
62/1/a	Of wool	*ad val.*	50%
62/1/b	Others	*ad val.*	35%
59/4/a	Add the word Sisal.		

Notes:
(1) These amendments shall not apply on goods originating from the Arab Common Market countries.
(2) This ruling shall come into effect as from the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 460/462).

GREECE

Amendment to import licensing procedures

THE GREEK Foreign Trade Board, by a decision dated December 9, has re-listed the imports of guns and parts falling under tariff headings Nos. 93-02, 93-04, 93-05 and 93-06 and placed these items on List 'A' as from December 9.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section of Exports Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

FRANCE

Quotas for imports of goods duty free or at reduced rate of duty

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 10, announced arrangements for the import of the following goods duty free or at a reduced rate of duty, within the limits of quotas, during the period January 1 to June 30, 1966, for benzene (Tariff No. 29-01 D I b 1) and from January 1, to December 31, 1966, for the other items.

The qualifying conditions for these concessions are set out in an Order of April 12, 1962, published in the French *Journal Officiel* of April 18, 1962.

Tariff No.	Description	Amount of Quota (net weight)
15-12 B I a	Whale fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, imported other than in containers of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less, for the manufacture of edible fats	8,000 metric tons.
Ex 25-18 B	Fritted dolomite	140,000 metric tons.
28-30 A I a, 28-39 B I b, 28-39 B III, 28-58 C, 29-25 A I, 31-02 B I b and 31-02 B II a	Ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, other than natural calcium nitrate, calcic cyanide, urea, mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, single, other than natural sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate and ammonitrates (1).	18,500 metric tons of nitrates for the whole.
29-01 D I b 1	Benzene, intended for use other than as fuels	65,000 metric tons.
47-01 A	Mechanical or chemical wood pulp and paper pulp. (2)	12,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness.
47-01 B Ia	Wood pulp, chemically treated by the sulphate or soda processes, unbleached (2)	200,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness.
47-01 B I b, 47-01 B II a and b	Wood pulp, chemically treated by the sulphate, soda or bisulphite processes, bleached (2)	50,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness.
69-02 B I b 1, 69-02 B II a	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods	120,000 metric tons.
73-15 A VI a 1	Sheets and plates, hot-rolled, pickled or not	167 metric tons.
73-15 A VI d 1 aa	Sheets and plates, otherwise worked, simply cut to shape other than square or rectangular	23 metric tons.
76-01 B I a	Aluminium waste (turnings, etc.), intended for refining	3,000 metric tons.
76-01 B I b	Other aluminium waste intended for refining	1,000 metric tons
76-01 B II	Aluminium scrap	5,000 metric tons.

(1) (a) This quota is opened solely for products of a type which will be used as fertilizers or for the manufacture of fertilizers.
(b) The products must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration.
(c) The products imported under this quota for the manufacture of fertilizers are subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignees and users, of the formalities laid down in article 4 of the order of June 28, 1963, fixing the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use.
The same rule applies, except to the actual users, for products used as fertilizers in the state in which they are imported.
(d) Applications for import licences for this quota must state the nitrogen content.
(2) The weight to be shown on import licence applications for these quotas is that of the pulp regarded as of 90 per cent dryness.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Imports of synthetic rubber

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 18 announced that imports of polybutadiene styrene (Tariff No. 40.02 exD) are subject to the grant of technical visas by the *Ministère de l'industrie, direction des industries chimiques, 99 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e,* as from December 18.

Import certificates on model AV should be presented to the *direction des industries chimiques* for visas and must be accompanied by detailed pro-forma invoices giving the prices and quantities of butadiene-styrene rubber to be imported.

Consignments for which transport documents, made out before December 18, prove that they were dispatched direct to France before that date, will be treated for customs purposes under the rules which applied previously.

The full French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Licence for imports of raw apples

THE Irish Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries is prepared to grant licences under the above-mentioned Order for the importation of raw apples during the period January 10 to July 7, 1966.

Applications for licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Section 4), Dublin 2, and should indicate the quantity it is desired to import.

Note:

Raw apples grown in the United Kingdom may be imported without a licence.

CANADA

Machinery and equipment for fresh fruit or vegetables

Second Tariff Board Hearing

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 20, 1965 of the public hearing held on November 15, 1965 by the Canadian Tariff Board. A further hearing has now been requested to consider a broader proposal made by the Canadian Horticultural Council to replace the existing tariff item 40920-1 (formerly numbered 409e(2)) by the following items:

Tariff Item	Description	Proposed Import Duties		
		BP	MFN	General
40920-1	All machines, apparatus and equipment for use in the operation of cleaning, grading, packaging, storing and loading or unloading of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, including but not limited to: (a) Destackers; (b) Dump or feed tables or conveyors; (c) Dumpers, dry or immersion type; (d) Washing tanks including pumps and fixtures for filling and emptying; (e) Elevators; (f) Chemical applicators and sprayers; (g) Wipers, brushes and dryers; (h) Machines to eliminate leaves and foreign matter; (i) Sorting tables, colorometers and delivery systems; (j) Singulators; (k) Sizing belts and machines of all kinds; (l) Packers' tubs and tables, stationary or revolving; (m) Machines for making, lidding or closing packages; (n) Machines for filling and/or weighing packages; (o) Conveyors or delivery systems of all types; (p) High-pilers; (q) Fork-lift trucks, tow-motors, transporters; (r) Electric motors when attached to or to be attached to any of the foregoing; (s) Parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
40920-2	Machines for topping and/or tying bunched vegetables; machines for baling or palletizing bunched or packaged fresh fruits or fresh vegetables; parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
40920-3	Machines, apparatus or equipment for bunching or tying cut flowers or nursery stock; parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
40920-4	Egg-graders and egg-cleaners, and parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
40920-5	Silage caps and parts of the foregoing	Free	Free	Free

The second hearing will be held at 219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, on Monday, April 18, 1966 at 10.0 a.m.

Briefs to be presented at the above hearing should be filed not later than March 21, 1966.

Seventy copies of such briefs should be filed with the Secretary, Tariff Board, Ottawa; these will be distributed to interested parties *on request* to the Tariff Board's Secretary.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the items covered by the new proposal they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm so interested and belonging to a trade association should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Tariff Board and desiring further information should address enquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department (Canada Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2629) quoting reference CRE 7123/65.

The full text of the present tariff item 40920-1 is as follows:

Tariff Item	Description	Import Duties	
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
40920-1	Combination bagging or boxing and weighting machines, and grading, grating, washing and wiping machines for fresh fruit or fresh vegetables; high-pilers not including forklift trucks, box dumpers, box or bag fillers, all for use in packing and storing fresh fruit or fresh vegetables; machines for making or lidding boxes for fruit or vegetables; machines for topping vegetables; machines for bunching or tying cut flowers, vegetables or nursery stock; egg-graders and egg-cleaners; silage caps; parts of the foregoing	Free	Free

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing

THE TRINIDAD and Tobago Government Notice to Importers No. 9 of 1965 amends the Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15,1965, page 138, by the addition of the following item to the list of goods which require specific licences:

721-04.054 Television receivers for domestic (household) use

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Iron and steel products—duties

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 24, page 1532, contained a note on two Recommendations issued by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community relating to temporary increases in the tariffs on iron and steel products imported by the Member States of the Community from non-member countries.

The second paragraph of this notice should read as follows:

The second of these two Recommendations related to the application of a specific duty on pig iron and expires on December 31, 1965. The *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of December 8, 1965 contains the text of a Recommendation extending this to December 31, 1966.

Robert Hough

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COLOMBIA

Prior deposits on imports

THE British Embassy in Bogota has reported that the Colombian Monetary Board's Resolution No. 43 of November 24 modifies the rate of prior deposits on the following Customs items:

Customs Item No.	Rate of Deposit
87.02 C I a 1	30%
87.02 C I a 2	30%
87.02 C I a 3	30%
87.02 C I a 4	30%
87.02 C I b 1	30%
87.02 C I b 2	30%
87.02 C I b 3	30%
87.02 C I b 4	30%

The prior deposit on parts and components of motor vehicles, referred to in Decree Nos. 1612 and 2957, imported by duly authorized assembly plants will be as follows:

Customs Item No.	Rate of Deposit
87.02 A I	10%
87.02 C I a 1	10%
87.02 C I a 2	10%
87.02 C I a 3	10%
87.02 C I a 4	10%
87.02 C I b 1	10%
87.02 C I b 2	10%
87.02 C I b 3	10%
87.02 C I b 4	10%
87.04 B I	10%
87.04 B II	10%
87.02 A II a	30%
87.02 A II b	30%
87.02 A II c	30%
87.02 B	30%
87.04 A II a	30%
87.04 A II b	30%
87.04 A II c	30%
87.05 B I b 1	30%
87.05 B I b 2	30%
87.05 B I b 3	30%

AUSTRALIA

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 26, 1965 (page 1296) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of **woven fabrics of glass fibre** (Tariff Item 70.20.29).

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations an additional temporary duty of 15 per cent *ad val.* has been imposed on all woven fibre glass fabrics under reference.

This new duty does not apply to goods in transit on, or before, November 15, 1965.

Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

'The Patent Office Library was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (R. S. Hutton. *Recollections of a technologist*, 1964).

The author is referring to the early 1900's, *but this national public reference library continues to attract increasing numbers of information scientists, research workers, patent agents, and consultants.* 122,000 *came in* 1964. *Without formality your staff can have personal access to* 10 *miles of current scientific and technical literature, including* 9,000 *series of up-to-date periodicals and many books and patent specifications. Photocopies at* 9*d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.*2. *Hours are* 10 *a.m. to* 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

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The general theme that this is a personal, confidential service to British businessmen is maintained. Emphasis is placed upon the assistance which can be given to businessmen travelling abroad, on market information, on finding a good agent, on Board of Trade publications for exporters, on the *Board of Trade Journal* itself and on trading with EFTA countries (*see page* 1543).

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7. Details of overseas contracts out for tender.
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9. Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture your product abroad.
10. Information on how to market and advertise your product abroad.
11. Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
12. Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

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NEW ZEALAND

Tariff decisions

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Customs has announced the following decisions under the Customs Tariff. Any inquiries about this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320).

Tariff Item No.	Goods	Rates of Duty					Effective on
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General	
641.210.2	Printing(except newsprint) and writing paper, machine-made, not further processed: In sheets	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31, 1965
641.211.2	In rollls, 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
	Printing (except newsprint) and writing paper, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated, or printed (not being merely ruled, lined, or squared, and not constituting printed matter within Group 892) excluding waxed, printed, or carbon-coated paper:						
641.223.1	Gummed, in sheets not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
641.223.3	Ungummed, in sheets not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
641.225.1	Gummed, in rolls 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
641.225.5	Ungummed, in rolls 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1975
641.311.1	Kraft paper and kraft paperboard, not further processed, weighing not less than 1¼ oz. per 300 sq. in., of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	December 31, 1965
	Machine-made paper and paperboard, n.e.i., not further processed (other than wrapping and tissue paper): Weighing less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.503.2	In sheets, not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31, 1965
641.504.2	In rolls, 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
	Weighing not less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.						
641.505.1	Of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	December 31, 1965
641.910.3	Greaseproof paper and paperboard and imitations thereof: imitation parchment paper and paperboard	27½%	22%	..	27½%	27½%	December 31, 1965
	Composite paper and paperboard made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced: Weighing less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.921.1	In sheets, not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31, 1965
641.922.2	In rolls, 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31 1965
	Weighing not less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.923.1	Of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	December 31, 1965
	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled embossed, or perforated; Weighing less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.931.2	Embossed, in sheets not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31, 1965
	Weighing less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.931.5	Embossed, in rolls 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
641.932.2	Corrugated or perforated, in sheets not less than 300 sq. in. in area.	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31, 1965
641.933.2	Corrugated or perforated, in rolls 10 in. and wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1965
	Weighing not less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.934.1	Corrugated, creped, wrinkled, or embossed, of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	December 31, 1965
641.936.1	Perforated, of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	December 31, 1965
	Paper and paperboard (other than writing and printing paper), impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated, or printed, (not merely ruled, lined, or squared, and not constituting printed matter within Group 892), excluding waxed, printed, carbon-coated, or impregnated with tar, bitumen or the like: Weighing less than 1½ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
641.956.2	In sheets, not less than 300 sq. in. in area	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	December 31 1965
641.957.2	In rolls, 10 in. or wider	20%	..	..	30%	35%	December 31, 1956
	Printing (except newsprint) and writing paper, machine-made, not further processed, in rolls or sheets: Determined:						
641.210.2		20%	..	20%	30%	50%	January 1, 1966
641.211.2		20%	..	..	30%	35%	January 1, 1966
	(a) White bank and bond papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £195 per ton.						
	(b) Tinted bank and bond papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £213 per ton.						
	(c) White duplicator paper the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £185 per ton.						
	(d) Tinted duplicator paper the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £203 per ton.						
	(e) White or cream wove or laid envelope papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £185 per ton.						
	(f) Woodfree white envelope cartridge papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £180 per ton.						
	(g) M.G. buff envelope manila papers, being glazed one side only, the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £140 per ton.						
	(h) White or cream wove or laid writing papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £189 per ton.						
	(i) M.G. poster and M.G. litho papers being white or tinted M.G. printing papers with a high glaze finish on one side only the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £170 per ton.						
	(j) Machine finished and English finished white printing papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £170 per ton but excluding mechanical and part ground-wood machine finished and English finished white printing papers having in their furnish not more than 30% bleached chemical pulp.						
	(k) Uncoated offset papers, plain, being offset printing, offset cartridge or offset litho papers the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £185 per ton excluding mechanical and part groundwood and all other offset printing papers having in their furnish not more than 30% bleached chemical pulp.						
	(l) Machine glazed paper, in substances up to 120 grammes per square metre						

(Continued on next page)

NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

Tariff Item No.	Goods	Rates of Duty: British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General	Effective on
641.311.1	Kraft paper and kraft paperboard, not further processed, weighing not less than 1¼ oz. per 300 sq. in., of size not less than 300 sq. in.	25%	..	..	..	25%	January 1, 1966
	Machine-made paper and paperboard, n.e.i., not further processed (excluding wrapping and tissue paper):						
	Determined:						
641.503.2	Machine glazed, in substances up to 120 grammes per sq. metre	20%	..	20%	30%	50%	January 1, 1966
641.504.2	(a) Wallpaper base in rolls 22 in. wide. (b) Machine glazed, in substances up to 120 grammes per sq. metre.	20%	..	..	30%	35%	January 1, 1966
641.505.1	(a) Solid bleached, regardless of trade name description, the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £165 per ton. (b) All other, regardless of trade name description, the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £145 per ton.	25%	..	..	..	25%	January 1 1966
	Composite paper or paperboard, made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive, not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets weighing not less than 1¼ oz. per 300 sq. in., of size not less than 300 sq. in:						
	Determined:						
641.923.1	All composite paper and paperboard regardless of trade name description the c.i.f. and e. value of which does not exceed £145 per ton.	25%	..	..	..	25%	January 1, 1966
	Paper and paperboard, embossed, weighing not less than 1¼ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
	Determined:						
641.931.5	Wallpaper base in rolls 22 in. wide	20%	..	..	30%	35%	January 1, 1966
	Paper and paperboard (other than printing and writing paper), impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated, or printed (not merely ruled, lined, or squared, and not constituting printed matter within Group 892), excluding waxed, printed, carbon-coated, or impregnated with tar, bitumen or the like:						
	Weighing less than 1¼ oz. per 300 sq. in.:						
	Determined:						
641.957.2	Wallpaper base in rolls 22 in. wide	20%	..	..	30%	35%	January 1, 1966

MALAYSIA (STATES OF MALAYA)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Government of the States of Malaya have announced that subject to representations made in writing to the Minister of Commerce and Industry before January 15, 1966, it is proposed to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industries	*Products*
(a) Iron foundries	Malleable iron pipe fittings
(b) Manufacture of hardware tools and cutlery	Hand tools of all types

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the States of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Industries Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federal Company Tax for a period of from two to five years, depending on the amount of capital investment in Malaya.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627), quoting reference 1236/4/G.

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

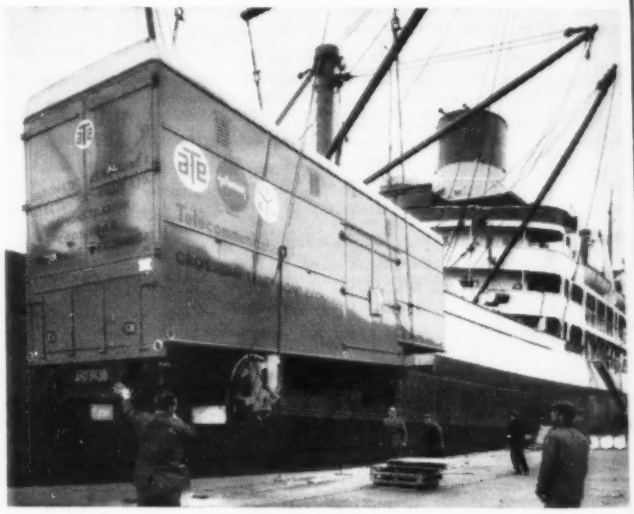
Customs tariff

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received from the Trade Commissioner in Ceylon a list of amended import duties relating to items entering the Maldive Islands. They are as follows:

	Per cent
Rice	15
Sugar	15
Flour	15
Kerosene	15
Milk (all forms)	15
All medicines and drugs	15
Children's foods	15
All other food items (not specified above) including liquids, arecanuts tobacco and its products	20
Textiles (including ready-made garments)	25
All other items (not specified above)	30

The duties are based on the purchase price of the item. The duty of any item, for which this price is not known, will be levied at a price left to the discretion of the Principal Collector, Customs.

MOBILE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE



The ATE telephone exchange on wheels being loaded at Bidston Dock, Birkenhead, in preparation for its tour of SE Asia, where it will demonstrate the latest high-speed British Crossbar switching equipment, developed by the Automatic Telephone & Electric Company, part of the Plessey Telecommunications Group. This follows the demonstration unit's successful tour of Nigeria, which led to a £4,700,000 contract.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.*

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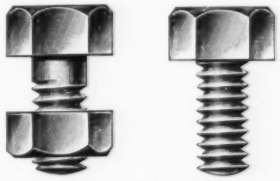

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A factory grows, to keep pace with a hundredfold increase in exports

The morning sun shines. A concrete slab goes up. There's much noise and banging. But it's sweet music in the ears of this Lancashire Managing Director.

Interviewer: *You've been exporting only since 1960?*

Managing Director: Correct, yes. We began exporting in a small way, of course, but now our export business is well up to six figures. This is why we're extending the works. Must keep our delivery dates short.

I: *You've always had* ECGD *cover. Has this helped your expansion?*

MD: Very much. Knowing we're covered against loss gives us the confidence to push out into new markets.

I: *Which markets are you doing best in?*

MD: France and West Germany are our biggest, but lately we've ventured much further afield. To U.S.A., Malta, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Sabah, besides others in Europe. Obviously we ourselves could never properly check the credit-worthiness of so many buyers in so many different markets. But we know that if ECGD will insure us on an order, we can go ahead and accept it.

I: *How are you finding the competition overseas? Tough, is it?*

MD: We have an edge with our products as we specialise only in pullet rearing and laying batteries for egg production. This is a field where Britain is way out in front. But the sort of terms we can offer is sometimes crucial. ECGD allows us to offer extended credit up to two years, and being able to do this can make the difference between getting and losing an order.

I: *You seem to be getting plenty of orders. And no claims so far.*

MD: That's good for ECGD! Good for us, too, though, because we look at it this way: ECGD give us 90% cover against non-payment, default, bankruptcy of the overseas buyer, or what have you. So all we *ever* stand to lose is our profit—never our outlay. I think if more companies saw it this way, they'd be a lot more adventurous in their export programmes. There's terrific potential overseas. The exporter has everything to gain. And with ECGD cover no worries about losing his money.

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